

Arafat, Fahd hold talks

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia and Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat held talks Tuesday in Jeddah, the Saudi Press Agency reported. It did not give details of the two leaders' talks. Mr. Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) arrived in Jeddah earlier Tuesday after spending over 10 days in Jordan during which he was received by His Majesty King Hussein. A PLO spokesman in Amman was quoted by the AP as saying Mr. Arafat would return to Amman after his talks with King Fahd, but the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said the PLO chairman's visit to Saudi Arabia as part of an Arab tour which will take him to several other Arab countries. Moves for peace in the Middle East in the wake of the Feb. 11 agreement between Jordan and the PLO and the planned extraordinary Arab summit to discuss the Palestinian problem were expected to figure high in Mr. Arafat's talks with King Fahd.

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردان تيمز يومية سياسية نزيهة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية "الراية"



King receives Egyptian message

AMMAN (J.T.) His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday received a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak on Arab affairs of concern to Egypt and Jordan and issues of mutual concern, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said. Petra said the message was delivered by Dr. Osama Al Baz, President Mubarak's special political adviser, who was received by the King at the Royal Court. Dr. Baz arrived here earlier Tuesday carrying the message. The King's meeting with Dr. Baz was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Egyptian Ambassador to Jordan Ihab Wahabe.

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King congratulates Qaboos

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday sent a cable of good wishes to Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman congratulating him on the anniversary of his assuming constitutional authorities. The King wished Sultan Qaboos success in serving his nation and realizing Oman's aspirations for prosperity and progress.

Kayed opens industrial exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Hassan Al Kayed opened Tuesday evening a national industrial exhibition set up on the Amman-Zarqa Highway. On display for two weeks are traditional costumes, embroideries, leather suitcases, furniture, heating appliances and car tyres. Also exhibited are food products processed in Jordan. The opening ceremony was attended by Amman Governor Ali Al Bashir, and representatives of Jordanian industries. The exhibition, organised by a local company, has been set up to coincide with the first conference of Jordanian expatriates in Amman in order to highlight Jordanian industries.

Israel announces new settlements

AMMAN (Petra) — Despite the grave economic conditions in Israel, Israeli Minister of Housing David Levi told Radio Israel that his ministry plans to build 15 new settlements in the occupied Arab territories. The radio quoted Mr. Levi as saying that two of the new settlements will be built in the West Bank. He told the radio that settlement building movement in the occupied territories will continue intensively and necessary funds had already been allocated.

Israelis demolish 2 Arab homes

AMMAN (Petra) — The Israeli occupation authorities Sunday demolished two houses belonging to Ata Khalil Ahmad and his son in the occupied Holy City of Jerusalem, according to reports received from the West Bank. The houses were built on the site of the main road within Jerusalem's district of Ghelo before the 1967 war. Occupation authorities had sought to force Mr. Ahmad to sell his house for \$70,000 but he refused the offer, according to the reports. Mr. Ahmad and his family were forced out of their houses on Sunday and Israeli army bulldozers levelled the two houses and the family was later brought back to the ruins, the reports said.

Kuwait expelled 130 Iranians, IRNA says

LONDON (R) — Kuwait has expelled 130 Iranians in the past few days, the Iranian news agency IRNA reported, in a continuing security crackdown in the capital. Kuwait is reported to have deported many foreign workers following bomb blasts in two seaside cafes on July 11 that killed eight people and a suicide car bomb attempt to assassinate the emir in May.

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King pledges support for expatriates' conference decisions, suggestions

By Rama Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday pledged the government's support for all decisions and recommendations reached during the four-day Jordanian expatriates' conference which concluded earlier in the day.

Speaking to the participants of the conference, who gave him an emotional four-minute standing ovation, the King said he had reviewed the various working papers submitted to the conference and "we will take all necessary action to fulfill your requests."

Expressing his pride in the achievements of all Jordanians working and living abroad and shaking hands with each and every one of the audience at the Palace of Culture in the Sports City, the King described the conference as a great event.

The hall was packed to its seams as the King entered and the audience hoisted banners welcoming him and greeted him with four minutes of clapping, cheers and yodling. Some of the audience and officials accompanying him also cried with emotion in witnessing

the display of the expatriates' love for and loyalty to King Hussein.

Accompanying the King were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem and Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh.

Minister of Labour and Social Development Khaled Haj Hassan, in an unprepared speech, thanked King Hussein for his enormous efforts and continuous support which led to the success of the conference and an expatriate presented His Majesty with a shield on behalf of the conferees.

Another Jordanian expatriate from Kuwait presented King Hussein a historical Koran manuscript, while George Nassar, a Jordanian living in the U.S. told King Hussein "we want you to visit us at Yonkers."

In weak Arabic, Mr. Nassar

added, "if I wanted to reward you according to your value, I would have presented you the whole universe."

"These are the happiest moments of my life," said Mahmoud Abu Hinnoud, who lives in Kuwait.

The King shook hands with all expatriates who stood in long queues waiting to greet him, to have a picture taken next to him or to hand him written requests.

Expatriates living in North and South America were heard saying "he's a legend," "he's got charisma" and other words of praise for the King.

The conference on "Jordanians Living Abroad," the first of its kind, ended Tuesday morning after four days of heated debates with several recommendations calling on the government to allow Jordanian expatriates to carry dual nationalities and to permit Palestinians holding documents issued from Arab countries to reside, own property and invest funds in Jordan.

Prime Minister Rifai's unexpected presence during the conference's final session was hailed by the expatriates, who reaffirmed their commitment and ties linking

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His Majesty King Hussein meets participants of the first Jordanian expatriates' conference which concluded Tuesday after four days of debate (Petra photo)

House rejects Senate-proposed amendment to Radio-TV merger

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Tuesday rejected an amendment proposed by the Upper House (Senate) to a draft law concerning the merger of Jordan Television and Radio Jordan and returned it to the Senate. The House, however, endorsed five draft laws pertaining to voluntary organisations for urban development, the Agricultural Credit Corporation (ACC), the Jordan Industrial Estates Corporation (JIEC), the registration of offshore companies in Jordan as well as a draft law for organising surveying practices and real estate agencies.

In a short sedate session, the deputies also voted in favour of referring another amendment,

which was returned from the Senate, to the House's Legal Committee for re-evaluation. The amendment, pertaining to the Jordan Engineers Association (JEA), was sent back to the House following a heated debate by Senate members during Thursday's session.

The rejected amendment to the draft law to merge Radio Jordan and Jordan Television cancelled Article 7 which states that the two institutes would be chaired by two separate directors in addition to a director general for both organisations.

Deputy Ya'qoub Mu'amar suggested that Article 7 remain as passed in the "draft law. Dr. Mu'amar pointed out that both Radio Jordan and Jordan Television enjoy technical and practical independency which makes

it necessary to appoint a "qualified person" to chair each institute separately.

The House, which was presided over by Speaker Akef Al Fayez and attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, voted against the Senate's amendment and returned the draft law as it was previously endorsed.

A parliament regulation states that if a law, returned to the Lower House from the Senate, is rejected and sent back without endorsement then the Lower House and the Senate must hold a joint session to discuss the issue.

Turning to the JEA law amendment, which was also sent back to the House from the Senate, Deputy Salman Al Qudat, the Legal Committee president, suggested that the association's draft

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Peres 'accepts 2 names on list of Palestinian delegates'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday that two names on a list of Palestinians proposed for preliminary Middle East peace talks would be acceptable to Israel as "negotiating partners," an Israeli official said.

The official told Renter that Mr. Peres, speaking to a closed parliamentary committee, did not say which of the seven delegates reportedly proposed by Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation for Arab-U.S. talks he meant.

Israeli radio said Mr. Peres referred to Haima Senora, editor of East Jerusalem's Al Fajr newspaper and Faysel Abu Rahme, a Gaza lawyer.

Mr. Peres last week said the entire list was unacceptable. Israel has opposed the proposed talks between the United States and a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, saying Israel should not be excluded from any Middle East peace talks.

Press reports say the two men are the only ones on the list to meet Israeli demands that Palestinian delegates to any direct peace talks be held later should come from areas occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

In Amman, a senior PLO official told the AP he was pleased by a firm American response to Israeli protests over the Palestinian list.

"The Americans were tough on the Israelis. They said they had no veto..." PLO Executive Committee member Mohammad Milhem said Monday night. "I'd like to see them always doing this."

(Continued on page 3)

Israeli warships shell Sidon, set ship ablaze

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Four Israeli warships shelled the South Lebanese port of Sidon Tuesday, setting a cargo ship ablaze in the harbour and, pounding suspected militia positions in nearby hills, eyewitnesses said.

They said the warships stood between three and four kilometres offshore and fired in sequence, hurling dozens of shells at the harbour and into rural and hilly areas beyond the city.

At one point, shells could be seen exploding around ships in the harbour at the rate of about 10 per minute.

A medium-sized freighter, believed to be Cypriot and identified as the Route, took a direct hit and was set on fire.

Eyewitnesses said militiamen using jeep-mounted recoilless anti-tank rifles, hand-held anti-tank rockets and heavy anti-aircraft guns returned fire.

Lebanese security sources said,

several people were wounded. Israeli shells in hills just beyond and to the north of Sidon, from which militiamen appeared to be returning fire. First reports said there were six casualties.

Radio stations said the seven-man crew of the blazing cargo ship was rescued but firemen feared they would not be able to save the vessel — one of three in port when the attack began.

It came about three hours after two Israeli gunboats tried to approach the Route as it lay some 800 metres offshore, apparently intending to seize the vessel, which was believed to have brought a cargo of cement from Cyprus.

The gunboats were beaten off by militia machine-gun and anti-tank rocket fire. The four larger Israeli warships then appeared on the horizon at about 3:15 p.m. (1215 GMT) and began shelling.

They were still firing nearly an hour later.

Convalescing Reagan greets visiting Chinese president

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Ronald Reagan, in his first high-level diplomacy since cancer surgery 10 days ago, welcomed Chinese President Li Xiangmin to the White House on Tuesday, declaring the two nations have built a "foundation of good will."

The ceremony was shortened slightly, but the two leaders stood as military bands played the national anthems of the two countries. Mr. Reagan's voice sounded strong and he looked fit at the ceremony on the White House South Lawn.

Mr. Reagan, who walked unaided, put his arm around the 76-year-old Li and gently guided him to his seat on the podium at the

start of the 15-minute ceremony. Each leader stood during his own remarks but sat at the other spoke.

In his remarks, Mr. Li told Mr. Reagan, "I'm very happy to see you are recovering so fast and I'm deeply touched by your participation in this welcoming ceremony." Mr. Li spoke in Chinese and his remarks were translated into English.

Speaking under a bright Washington summer sun, Mr. Reagan recalled his own visit to China 15 months ago and said it was "a great honour" to receive Mr. Li in Washington, the first visit ever by the head of China's Communist government.

Poison cited as possible cause for Shahnawaz Bhutto's death

CANNES, France (R) — The son of executed Pakistani Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who was found dead in his Cannes apartment last week, may have been poisoned, friends of his family said Tuesday.

They said the body of Shahnawaz Khan Bhutto, showed signs which could be consistent with death by poison. His skin was a bluish colour.

Doctors conducting an autopsy said stomach samples were being examined. The results are due within the next few days.

Examining Magistrate Jean-Louis Thiolet, investigating Shahnawaz's death, told Reuters he was not excluding other possible

causes, including suicide. Shahnawaz's lawyer, Murtaza, who spent eight years in exile in Cannes with Shahnawaz, told reporters he rejected the idea of suicide.

Shahnawaz and Murtaza headed the Al Zulfikar urban guerrilla group opposed to the military government of President Mohammad Zia Ul Haq, who toppled Mr. Bhutto in a coup in 1977. Mr. Bhutto was hanged in 1979.

Mr. Thiolet said he hoped to allow Shahnawaz's family to take his body back to Pakistan to be buried in his home village of Garhi Khuda Baksh in Sind, where his father is also buried.

4 killed in renewed clashes in Beirut

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Militia gunners mortared each other's positions along Beirut's dividing green line early Tuesday and police reported four people were killed and 17 wounded.

The night-long flare-up engulfed the five-kilometre demarcation line between Beirut's mostly Muslim and mainly Christian sectors from the seaport in the west to the foothills of Lebanon's central mountain range eastwards, according to police.

The sound of exploding shells echoed through the Lebanese capital until daylight, when the mortar barrages faded into sporadic sniping that kept all crossing between the two sectors closed to traffic.

Shellfire hit residential neighbourhoods close to the green line. A police statement said all the casualties were civilians although hundreds of families spent the night in basements and bomb shelters.

The green line escalation came as a Syrian-sponsored security plan to curb lawlessness in Beirut's western sector and its hijack-plagued airport moved into its second week.

Airport officials said restrictions introduced under the plan would hopefully reduce chances of further hijacks and persuade the United States to call off its ban on Lebanese commercial flights to U.S. airports.

Workers are building a barbed wire wall around the airport where police and the army had taken over control from militias. Passengers and luggage are now to be thoroughly searched and no permits are issued to non-airport personnel to enter the airport's main terminal building or tarmac.

Wafiq Ajouz, chairman of the Public Relations department of Lebanon's national carrier, the Middle East Airlines, said he was hopeful the new security measures would prompt the U.S. administration to revoke its boycott decision.

State-owned Beirut Radio said Tuesday's fighting concentrated along the southern end of the green line.

Klibi expects summit to be held on Sunday

BAHRAIN (R) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi was quoted Tuesday as saying he expected an extraordinary Arab summit conference to be held, as proposed, on July 28.

In an interview with the Kuwaiti daily newspapers As Siyassa carried by the Kuwait News Agency, Mr. Klibi also said Arab foreign ministers would meet a day earlier to draw up an agenda.

King Hassan of Morocco has proposed a summit to discuss the situation of Palestinians in Lebanon but headline Arab states — Syria, Libya, South Yemen and Algeria — and Lebanon have expressed reservations.

Mr. Klibi said he was optimistic because "the majority of the Arab states want a meeting to bring unity back to Arab ranks in the face of the enemies of our Arab Nation."

He described his talks with the Kuwaiti emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, as "good" and said "Kuwait understands the current events in the Arab World."

Mr. Klibi, who left Kuwait Monday, had earlier visited Saudi Arabia to canvass support for the projected conference.

In Rabat, King Hassan has received a message from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein dealing with the proposed summit conference, the Moroccan News Agency MAP reported.

The message was delivered by Iraq's Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz, who left Tuesday after a 24-hour visit.

MAP quoted Mr. Aziz as saying the message concerned current preparations for the extraordinary summit.

(Continued on page 3)

Copenhagen bombers 'might have fled Denmark'

COPENHAGEN (Agencies) — Police said Tuesday it was possible that the suspects in a bomb attack which gutted an American airline office and damaged a downtown synagogue might have escaped Denmark.

Police released six foreigners who had been detained for questioning. None was charged.

Police Inspector Wolmer Petersen said in a radio interview airport and border authorities were alerted immediately after the bombs exploded Monday but said,

"that may not have been entirely effective because we had no suspects at the time."

The shadowy "Islamic Jihad" organisation claimed in Beirut that it set off the bombs to retaliate for Israeli raids in southern Lebanon last Sunday.

Its claim did not come until some five hours after the explosions and Danish authorities immediately after the blasts said they had not identified the group

(Continued on page 3)

India finds no definite clue to airliner crash

NEW DELHI (AP) — India's aviation minister said Tuesday investigators had not determined what caused an Air India jumbo jet to crash last month near Ireland, killing all 329 people on board.

The minister, Ashok Gehlot, told parliament that despite intensive examination of the "black boxes" from the downed jetliner, "no definite clues have come so far."

Mr. Gehlot told lawmakers that government investigators probing the June 23 crash, the third worst in aviation history, would submit a

report on their findings by Dec. 30.

Judge N. Kirpal, who is heading the government inquiry, told reporters last Friday that analysis of the Boeing 747's cockpit voice recorder and digital flight data recorder "neither prove nor disprove" speculation that the plane crashed after an explosion.

The recorders, commonly known as "black boxes," were flown to Bombay for examination by Indian, U.S. and Canadian aviation experts on July 13 after they

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Jordan seeks Western action against Hospice closure

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Tuesday complained to five Western nations about Israel's decision to close down the Hospice Hospital in Jerusalem and appealed to them for help to halt Israel's practices against the Arab population under its occupation, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, reported.

Jordan's complaint was conveyed to the ambassadors of the United States, France, Italy, and Greece and the charge d'affaires of the United Kingdom and Sweden in Amman by Foreign Ministry Secretary General Tayseer Toukan.

Palestinians announce protest strike

JERUSALEM (R) — Palestinians Tuesday announced a commercial strike Wednesday in the occupied West Bank and Jerusalem to protest at Israel's closure of the Hospice Hospital.

Ishamel Tansik, representing Palestinian institutions in the occupied territories, told a news conference the closure was politically motivated and contravened international conventions.

Mr. Tansik said shopkeepers would close their stores in protest and Arab taxis and buses would not run.

Mr. Toukan explained Jordan's stand vis-a-vis the issue and made it clear that the Israeli move was designed to deny medical services to thousands of Arab inhabitants in the Jerusalem area.

Mr. Toukan also handed the envoys, whom he met separately in his office, memoranda dealing with the subject and requesting efforts by their governments to stop Israel's measure.

Mr. Toukan's meetings were the course of Jordan's drive to foil Israel's closure of the Arab hospital in Arab Jerusalem.

Earlier, former honorary consul of Austria in Amman, Sami Sali, rejected Israeli claims that Austria wanted the Hospice Hospital evacuated. "The Israeli claims are totally groundless, and Austrian officials in charge of the Hospice Foundation in Vienna have denied any knowledge about the evacuation," Mr. Sali said in a statement to Petra.

Vienna's cardinal and several leading Austrian officials are currently exerting their efforts for removing any obstacles impeding the work at the Hospice Hospital, Mr. Sali said.

He said that officials were raising funds needed for refurbishing the hospital "to permit it to carry on with its humanitarian mission in the occupied West Bank and Arab Jerusalem."

According to Mr. Sali, the Jordanian government has rented the hospital from Austria's Roman Catholic Church which owns it, and over the past 17 years the rent was paid to the church despite the occupation. The Jordanian Health Ministry has been covering the cost of maintenance of the hospital over the past 20 years, he said.

The Austrian government and church authorities have praised Jordan's efforts for preserving the hospital and health services to the Arab population, Mr. Sali said.

Referring to the Israeli closure measure, Mr. Sali said the Israeli authorities tried to bribe the hospital owners in 1972.

CEROLL
Budapest
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Fadlallah reveals working for release of foreigners

BEIRUT, Lebanon (AP) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Sheikh Mohammad Hussein Fadlallah has said in an interview that he was "doing more than anyone else" to secure the freedom of 13 foreigners kidnapped by gunmen in the last 18 months.

Fadlallah, interviewed by the independent Beirut Arabic-language Al Anwar newspaper, said he was opposed to kidnappings and had "tried in personal initiatives and before anyone asked me" to seek the release of the seven Americans, four Frenchmen, one Briton and one Iranian.

Western diplomats believe most of the victims are being held by the pro-Iranian Hezbollah Party, a radical offshoot of the dominant Shi'ite Muslim sect in Lebanon. Fadlallah is believed to be head of Hezbollah, but he denies this.

Fadlallah, in an interview that covered 10 columns of the newspaper, said "diplomatic moves" and not military action by the United States "might" see the Americans freed.

He said he believed the fate of the captives would be resolved "behind the curtains and not in the open air," but he did not elaborate.

Britain, France and the United States have formally requested Lebanon's fractured government to negotiate the release of the foreigners. So have the victims' employers, families, relatives and friends. But the gunmen suspected of holding them operate outside the jurisdiction of a weak army and police force after 10 years of civil war and sectarian strife.

Shamir to seek pardon for terrorists

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir is campaigning for clemency for 25 Israelis convicted of carrying out terrorist attacks on Palestinians, an aide said Tuesday.

The trial of the terror ring ended Monday with life sentences for three Jewish settlers convicted of killing three Palestinians and wounding 33 others in a 1983 shooting spree in the occupied West Bank town of Hebron.

Lesser sentences ranging from four months to 10 years were handed down to the 22 other defendants during the 13-month trial, which pitted nationalists who condoned the vigilante actions against liberals who demanded severe sentences for the men.

The group was dubbed the "Jewish underground" after it was uncovered in 1984 and many Israelis refuse to view the men as terrorists.

Shamir, leader of the right-wing Likud Bloc, has condemned the Jews for taking the law into their own hands. But he also has called them "excellent boys" who felt threatened by Palestinian attacks and thought they had to defend themselves.

"He is weighing his steps carefully and trying to see the best way to achieve a pardon both politically and legally," said the aide, who demanded anonymity.

Shamir plans to consult with

care for Palestinian Refugees and Alfred Yakoubzadeh, 26, a Paris-based Iranian photographer.

Fadlallah, asked what he had done about the kidnappings, said: "I tried in personal initiatives, and before anyone asked me to, to work for the welfare of more than one kidnap victim. The American journalist (Anderson) made an interview with me and the next day he was kidnapped. I did more than anyone else did and I'm still working on it for their release."

An organization calling itself Islamic Jihad, has in telephone calls to international news agencies claimed responsibility for most of the kidnappings.

The group, believed by foreign diplomats to be an umbrella name for several radical Shi'ite Muslim factions, has said it is holding the men hostages for the freedom of 17 people arrested in Kuwait on December 1983 for attacks against American and French embassies and other targets.

Meanwhile, a French envoy arrived in Damascus Monday to seek Syrian help in securing the release of four Frenchmen kidnapped in Lebanon since March, French embassy sources said.

They said the envoy carried a message for Syrian President Hafez Al Assad from French President Francois Mitterrand asking for his aid in freeing the men.

Syrian officials said Damascus negotiated the release of U.S. Cable News network bureau chief Jeremy Levin last February after he was held by his abductors for 11 months in east Lebanon.

Under Israeli law, the defendants can be freed either by parliament or the president. Herzog, a moderate and a member of Prime Minister Shimon Peres' Labour Party, had said he would wait until the trial ended to consider appeals for amnesty.

Calls for clemency surfaced in May after Israel freed 1,150 Palestinian commandos in an exchange for three Israeli prisoners of the war in Lebanon.

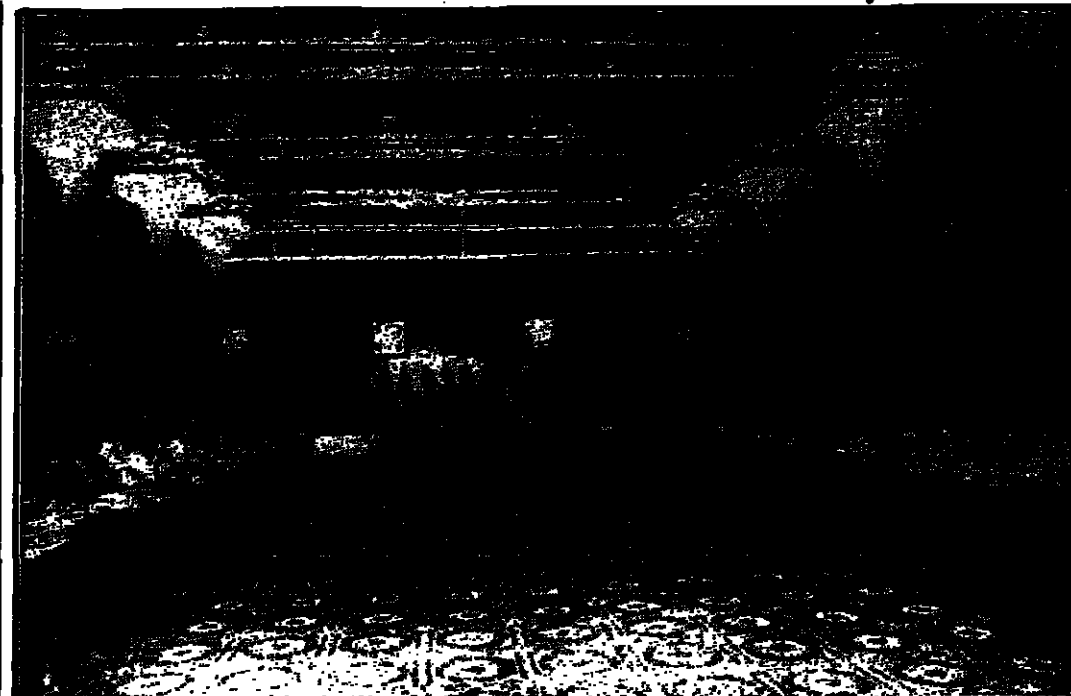
Parliamentarian Gula Cohen of the ultranationalist Tehiya Party said she favoured a pardon. "If Arab murderers now enjoy freedom by a decision of our government, then so much more so should those who are victims of their attacks," she said.

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OPEC MEETING: A view into the ballroom at a Geneva hotel, Monday morning shows the tables with delegates and ministers talking part in the OPEC meeting that started here (AP wirephoto).

Soviets criticise Israeli policies

MOSCOW (AP) — The Communist Party newspaper Pravda on Tuesday carried an article critical of Israeli policies concerning Arab lands, and accused it of "creeping annexation" by building settlements in occupied territories.

The article made no reference to recent reports — denied by the Soviet Union — that Moscow had approached Israel through diplomatic channels suggesting relaxed conditions for restoring diplomatic relations.

Among those conditions has been the return of Arab lands Israel has occupied since 1967. The Soviet Union severed diplomatic relations with Israel after the 1967 Middle East war.

Pravda noted that U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has recently issued a report on the situation on the Gaza Strip and West Bank.

"Israeli invaders have actually turned the Palestinian lands they captured in 1967 into their colony," Pravda said.

It said confiscation of Arab land, unfair trade practices and exploitation of Palestinian labour are ways that Israel tries to force the Palestinians from their land.

"In order to consolidate their interests on the occupied Palestinian lands, the Israelis have built there a large number of Jewish settlements," said Pravda.

Meanwhile, Pravda carried on its front page a report on the meeting Monday by President Andrei Gromyko and a parliamentary delegation from South Yemen, led by M.A. Hasan, a member of the Yemen Socialist Party's Central Committee.

The report said the two criticized U.S. and Israeli policies, which they described as including an effort to make separate peace agreements between Israel and Arab countries to diminish Arab solidarity.

Sudan urges expatriates to save for famine relief

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese Prime Minister Ali Gazouli Dafaa Allah urged expatriates to launch a fund-raising campaign to collect one billion dollars to help surmount domestic economic problems, including famine relief.

Mr. Dafaa Allah, speaking to a conference of Sudanese working abroad, said the government faced various problems in relief operations, needing at least \$700 million just to improve the railways.

He said about 20,000 children had died of hunger in north Kordofan, western Sudan, where 250,000 suffer from malnutrition. By September, 50 per cent of them might face death, he said.

Heavy rains in western Sudan had cut off food deliveries to famine victims by truck as roads were washed away, and lack of proper

Protesting Falashas gain concession from rabbis

TEL AVIV (R) — Ethiopian Jews, angered because they have not been fully recognised as Jews in Israel, will no longer be asked to take a symbolic conversion bath, the country's chief rabbis said Tuesday.

The statement, after a meeting between Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Chief Rabbi Avraham Shapira and Mordechai Eliahu, follows weeks of protests by the 15,000 Ethiopian Jews.

Like other Jews the new immigrants, brought from the famine-plagued Horn of Africa in a secret airlift, would still be required to prove they are fully-fledged Jews before marrying and rabbis might demand they take a "Mikveh" (ritual bath) then.

It was not immediately clear whether the concession would satisfy the Ethiopians, known as Falashas (strangers).

Rabbinim Elazar, secretary of the Association of Ethiopian Jews, said the compromise would be referred to the Falasha community's religious leaders.

"If they say it's okay, I believe

West holds key to Gulf peace — Bakhtiar

LONDON (R) — Western nations could end the five-year-old war between Iran and Iraq by withholding weapons and boycotting oil exports, called former Iranian Prime Minister Shahpur Bakhtiar said Tuesday.

"Britain, the United States, Japan and the EC (European Community) have a responsibility they should not avoid. Their pressure could end the war," he wrote in an article in the London Times.

"If for six months no equipment, arms or ammunition was directly or indirectly supplied to either participant and an embargo placed on their oil exports, even the most fanatical leadership would have to negotiate," he added.

Mr. Bakhtiar, the late deposed Shah's last prime minister, heads the National Movement of Iranian Resistance which is seeking to overthrow spiritual leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini and Iran's Islamic government.

He said Khomeini was the key to peace and accused him of perpetuating the war to maintain stability at home and sustain his policy of Islamic internationalism.

He called for a U.N.-monitored ceasefire based on withdrawal to borders agreed in 1975, an impartial international committee to assess war reparations due to Iran and an undertaking by both countries not to interfere in each others' affairs.

Libya protests at U.S. threats

BEIRUT (R) — Libya's Foreign Ministry has called in the Belgian charge d'affaires, who looks after American interests in the country, to protest at what it called growing U.S. hostility towards Libya.

The official Libyan News Agency JANA, monitored in Beirut, said the ministry handed the Belgian diplomat a strongly-worded note of protest "over American threats which have recently escalated in a provocative manner."

Libya was particularly angry about President Reagan's recent speech accusing Libya, Iran, Nicaragua, Cuba and North Korea of being partners in "acts of war" against the United States.

Mr. Reagan did not threaten any immediate military steps but said Washington would exercise its "right to self-defence."

The Libyan protest said the speech indicated "aggressive intentions" while Washington was trying to persuade Western European countries "to be hostile to Libya," JANA said.

Libyan press reports last year suggested that nearly 180,000 people had been held at some stage since then. The Amnesty International report says that the arrests and allegations of torture are continuing.

One of the testimonies received by Amnesty International since the report went to press was that of a lawyer detained in March at Istanbul police headquarters and the Selimye Military Prison. He said he had been hung by the hands, given electric shocks and hosed with high pressure cold water.

Among these, the report said, should be safeguards to ensure that incommunicado detention does not become an opportunity for torture. Relatives should also be informed promptly of the whereabouts of detainees. There should also be regular visits of inspection by an independent body to places of detention to ensure that torture does not take place.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div> <div>Tel: 77111-19</div> <div>MAIN CHANNEL</div> <div>17:00 Koran</div> <div>17:10 Cartoons</div> <div>17:20 Children Programmes</div> <div>18:30 Sport</div> <div>19:30 Programme Review</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Arabic Series</div> <div>21:00 Programme Review</div> <div>21:30 Arabic Series</div> <div>22:15 Arabic Series</div> <div>23:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div> <div>19:00 French Programme</div> <div>19:10 News in French</div> <div>19:15 Varieties</div> <div>19:30 News in Hebrew</div> <div>20:00 News in Arabic</div> <div>20:30 Thru's Company</div> <div>21:10 Documentary: Playing Safe</div> <div>22:00 News in English</div> <div>22:30 Jazze</div> <div>RADIO JORDAN</div> <div>855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM</div> <div>& partly on 95.60 KHz, SW</div> <div>Tel: 774111-19</div> <div>07:00 Light Music</div> <div>07:30 Newsday</div> <div>08:00 Morning Show</div> <div>08:30 Morning Show</div> <div>09:00 Morning Show</div> <div>09:30 Morning Show</div> <div>10:00 Morning Show</div> <div>10:30 Morning Show</div> <div>11:00 Morning Show</div> <div>11:30 Morning Show</div> <div>12:00 Morning Show</div> <div>12:30 Morning Show</div> <div>13:00 Morning Show</div> <div>13:30 Morning Show</div> <div>14:00 Morning Show</div> <div>14:30 Morning Show</div> <div>15:00 Morning Show</div> <div>15:30 Morning Show</div> <div>16:00 Morning Show</div> <div>16:30 Morning Show</div> <div>17:00 Morning Show</div> <div>17:30 Morning Show</div> <div>18:00 Morning Show</div> <div>18:30 Morning Show</div> <div>19:00 Morning Show</div> <div>19:30 Morning Show</div> <div>20:00 Morning Show</div> <div>20:30 Morning Show</div> <div>21:00 Morning Show</div> <div>21:30 Morning Show</div> <div>22:00 Morning Show</div> <div>22:30 Morning Show</div> <div>23:00 Morning Show</div> <div>23:30 Morning Show</div> <div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div> <div>MW 1260 & SW 1200, 95.63, 11740,</div> <div>11925 and 15210 KHz</div> <div>07:00 News 07:30 Newsday 07:30 VOA</div> <div>08:00 Morning Show 08:30 Newsday</div> <div>09:00 Morning Show 09:30 Newsday</div> <div>10:00 Morning Show 10:30 Newsday</div> <div>11:00 Morning Show 11:30 Newsday</div> <div>12:00 Morning Show 12:30 Newsday</div> <div>13:00 Morning Show 13:30 Newsday</div> <div>14:00 Morning Show 14:30 Newsday</div> <div>15:00 Morning Show 15:30 Newsday</div> <div>16:00 Morning Show 16:30 Newsday</div> <div>17:00 Morning Show 17:30 Newsday</div> <div>18:00 Morning Show 18:30 Newsday</div> <div>19:00 Morning Show 19:30 Newsday</div> <div>20:00 Morning Show 20:30 Newsday</div> <div>21:00 Morning Show 21:30 Newsday</div> <div>22:00 Morning Show 22:30 Newsday</div> <div>23:00 Morning Show 23:30 Newsday</div> <div>24:00 Morning Show 24:30 Newsday</div>	<div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div> <div>639, 720, 1413 KHz</div> <div>07:00 Newsday 07:30 Newsday</div> <div>08:00 Newsday 08:30 Newsday</div> <div>09:00 Newsday 09:30 Newsday</div> <div>10:00 Newsday 10:30 Newsday</div> <div>11:00 Newsday 11:30 Newsday</div> <div>12:00 Newsday 12:30 Newsday</div> <div>13:00 Newsday 13:30 Newsday</div> <div>14:00 Newsday 14:30 Newsday</div> <div>15:00 Newsday 15:30 Newsday</div> <div>16:00 Newsday 16:30 Newsday</div> <div>17:00 Newsday 17:30 Newsday</div> <div>18:00 Newsday 18:30 Newsday</div> <div>19:00 Newsday 19:30 Newsday</div> <div>20:00 Newsday 20:30 Newsday</div> <div>21:00 Newsday 21:30 Newsday</div> <div>22:00 Newsday 22:30 Newsday</div> <div>23:00 Newsday 23:30 Newsday</div> <div>24:00 Newsday 24:30 Newsday</div>	<div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div> <div>CIRCUS</div> <div>* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.</div> <div>* Italian circus. Between 6th and 7th Circle near Jordan Electricity Authority.</div> <div>VIDEO</div> <div>* A video on tape at 4:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre</div> <div>LECTURE</div> <div>* Excavations at Lajjun by Dr. Tom Parker. 6:30 p.m. at the A.C.O.R.</div> <div>JERASH FESTIVAL</div> <div>Wednesday, July 24, 1985</div> <div>06:00-6:30 Jordanian Arab Band</div> <div>6:30-7:30 "Spontaneous Art" Folk Troupe — Egypt</div> <div>9:15-10:30 Yarmouk University Music Band</div> <div>South Theatre</div> <div>7:45-9:15 "Al-Fateh" Rep. — Jordan (ID 1)</div> <div>10:45-12:30 Songs by Najat Al-Sagheer — Egypt (ID 7)</div> <div>Armenian Music</div> <div>6:30-7:30 Rocomata-Gabriel & the Lohovitch Trio — Poland (ID 2)</div> <div>8:15-9:45 Arabic Poetry — Season 12 (Free)</div> <div>10:30-12:00 "Amman Al-Alah" — Arabic Play (ID 1)</div> <div>Singal & Light Theatre</div> <div>6:30-7:30 Amortment of Jordanian Folklore (500 fls)</div> <div>8:30-9:30 "Al-Baba" (250 fls)</div> <div>10:30-12:00 "Rashid" Music Band — Tunisia (ID 2)</div> <div>Cosmopolitan Theatre</div> <div>7:30-8:00 Yarmouk University "Dabke" Troupe</div> <div>9:45-10:15 Jordanian Army Band</div> <div>Arabic Music</div> <div>5:00-12:00 Paintings & Fine Arts Exhibition</div> <div>Cosmopolitan</div> <div>5:00-12:00 Crafts Displays</div> <div>Cosmopolitan West</div> <div>5:00-12:00 Children's Book Fair & Activities</div> <div>Peace House</div> <div>5:00-12:00 Exhibition of Jordanian Antiquities</div>	<div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div> <div>Royal Cultural Centre — Tel: 6610267</div> <div>American Centre — 644371</div> <div>American Centre Library — 641520</div> <div>British Council — 6361478</div> <div>French Cultural Centre — 637009</div> <div>Goethe Institute — 641923</div> <div>Soviet Cultural Centre — 644203</div> <div>Spanish Cultural Centre — 624049</div> <div>Turkish Cultural Centre — 639777</div> <div>Haya Arts Centre — 665195</div> <div>Hussein Youth City — 667116</div> <div>Y.W.C.A. — 664251</div> <div>Amman Municipal Library — 637111</div> <div>University of Jordan Library 843555</div> <div>SERVICE CLUBS</div> <div>Liban Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.</div> <div>Liban Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel. 7:30 p.m.</div> <div>Philadelphian Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn. 1:30 p.m.</div> <div>Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel. 2:00 p.m.</div> <div>Royal Automobile Club. Liban Amman, Eighth Circle, Tel: 816334, 817534.</div> <div>CHURCHES</div> <div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Liban Amman, Tel: 624590.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Liban Amman, 637440.</div> <div>De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Liban Amman, 661757.</div> <div>Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 623541.</div> <div>Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer): Liban Amman, 678906.</div> <div>Armenian Catholic Church: Abdali, 771331.</div> <div>Armenian Orthodox Church: Abdali, 775261.</div> <div>St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Abdali, 771751.</div> <div>Armenian Evangelical Church (Inter-denominational): meets at St. George Baptist School in Shamsani, 816334.</div> <div>Evangelical Lutheran Church: Liban Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811293.</div> <div>PRAYER TIMES</div> <div>05:45 (Sunrise) Dhuhr</div> <div>12:45 Dhuhr</div> <div>16:20 Asr</div> <div>19:29 Maghrib</div> <div>21:15 Jaz</div>	<div>QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT</div> <div>This information is supplied by Air Jordan International Airport at (09) 52200-5, where it should always be verified.</div> <div>ARRIVALS</div> <div>06:30 Cairo (MS)</div> <div>07:00 London, Larnaca (BA)</div> <div>08:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>09:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>10:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>11:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>12:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>13:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>14:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>15:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>16:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>17:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>18:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>19:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>20:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>21:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>22:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>23:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>00:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>01:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>02:30 Athens (RA)</div> <div>03:30 Athens 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NRA announces discovery of shale, mineral reserves

AMMAN (Petra) — The Natural Resources Authority (NRA) has announced the discovery of additional reserves of oil shale, phosphates and lime rock in the country. The authority said that the discovery came as a result of geological surveys conducted by NRA teams.

The survey, according to a NRA statement, is also designed to prepare geological maps to serve other purposes such as prospecting for oil, water and minerals and operations for building dams and roads. Four geological teams have been at work on the project and their finds at Qatran, Hassa, Aqaba and Bani Al Ghoul are considered to be of vital importance, the NRA statement said.

The statement said the NRA has issued the first colour geological map which covers an area extending from Qatran to Wadi Al Ahiyad. The maps have been prepared and developed at the Jordan National Geographic Centre and will be distributed to all departments involved in geological surveys and prospecting operations, the statement said.

The NRA's series of coloured geological maps scale 1:50,000, and contain accompanying geological reports describing geological features of the map area. This first publication, which covers the Jabel El-Mutarramil area, is the result of the geological mapping project carried out by the Geological Survey and Bureau of Mines. The project aims to publish geological maps and accompanying reports for the whole of the Kingdom in an effort to evaluate and update previous geological studies. Ten maps and reports will be published by the end of this year, according to an NRA statement.

The geological maps and reports will be distributed to all organisations concerned with mining and exploration for natural resources within Jordan and abroad. They will also be available for purchase from the NRA offices in Amman.

House rejects amendment to merger

(Continued from page 1)

law be sent back to the Legal Committee for further assessment. Mr. Qudat emphasised a call for the participation of prominent and post-graduate engineers to tackle "this crucial issue" with the Legal Committee.

The amendment as passed by the Senate states that "the acknowledgement of an engineering institute, a college or a university is related to decisions issued by the Ministry of Higher Education and according to the Higher Education Law."

Another amendment adopted by the Senate states that "a practising engineer is allowed to sit for a licensing test in his field after he has worked for three continuous years or more within a framework of certain regulations. If the engineer passes the test then he will be allowed to practice designing of projects and to sign engineering plans in his name."

The House on Tuesday endorsed a draft law concerning voluntary organisations for urban development. The Legal Committee had approved the draft law as passed from the government after introducing slight amendments.

The draft law states that the organisation is a non-profit institute which will provide and develop general basic services for a city, to set up social projects, and to implement projects in a city with the approval of its municipal council. The projects become municipal property after their completion.

When the ACC draft law was

read out, Deputy Abdullah Al Akalfeh proposed that loans should be given to farmers interest-free, in accordance with Islamic principles.

"I suggest that farmers be given agricultural machines, fertilisers and other basic needs and that they pay the money back in instalments, provided that no interest rate is charged," he said. However, Mr. Akalfeh's suggestion failed to secure enough vote from fellow deputies and the House endorsed the law as passed to it by the Legal Committee.

The House's Legal Committee proposed an amendment to the JIEC law stating that the corporation's capital is fixed at JD 12 million distributed into JD 1 bonds, jointly contributed by the government, the Housing Bank and public organisations upon nomination by the Prime Ministry Council.

Deputy Ahmad Al Kofahi presented two written objections regarding the JIEC law and a draft law for the registration of off-shore foreign companies in Jordan.

dan. However, the two objections failed to secure enough votes.

The first objection called for adding a phrase to an article stating that "finding local and international financing sources." The proposed amendment would have added the phrase "which do not deal with usury" at the end of the article.

Dr. Kofahi said that since there were other alternatives to finance the JIEC, it is better to abide by Sharia (Islamic law).

The other objection of Dr. Kofahi called for the cancellation of Article 7 of a law covering the registration of off-shore companies. The law calls for providing all facilities for foreign companies to open regional offices in the Kingdom. Dr. Kofahi said that giving unlimited facilities to foreign manpower would deprive the local workers from joining in those Amman-based companies.

"I recently learnt that more than 100 regional companies have been registered in Jordan in the last three months," Dr. Kofahi said.

'Peres accepts two on list'

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Milhem said PLO leaders had informally agreed on "a very flexible list" of 15 to 20 members of PLO leadership organisations who would be acceptable delegates to such a meeting.

Among those organisations is the Palestine National Council, whose members are not automatically considered PLO officials by the United States.

Mr. Milhem said PLO leaders had informally agreed on "a very flexible list" of 15 to 20 members of PLO leadership organisations who would be acceptable delegates to such a meeting.

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First expatriate conference ends

(Continued from page 1)

them to their homeland.

In a cable sent to King Hussein on behalf of the expatriates, they thanked King Hussein for patronising the conference which was held upon his directives. The expatriates also expressed their gratitude to King Hussein for issuing an order which allows Jordanians living in Arab countries to be covered by the social security upon their request.

"We shall remain Jordan's ambassadors of goodwill in each of the countries hosting us," the cable said.

During the conference, which was organised by the Ministry of Labour and Social Development, four working papers on Jordanian political stands towards Middle East issues and the Palestine problem, the country's economical situation and investment opportunities, Jordanian labour force and the government's policy in this respect and problems of Jordanian expatriates inside and outside their country, were discussed.

The conference was designed to learn more about expatriates' expectations, needs and demands, their standard of living, labour situation and problems they encounter inside and abroad their country.

The conference also aimed to introduce expatriates to the various investment facilities Jordan has to offer them as well as giving the participants an insight into new job opportunities abroad for Jordanians, especially students.

Participants emphasised the importance of holding such a conference regularly, and if possible annually, one of the recommendations said.

Another request focused on

upgrading the efficiency and staff of Jordanian embassies abroad in order to meet the requirements of the expatriates.

They called on the ministries of information and foreign affairs to increase their cooperation in order to provide regular materials and publications on latest developments in Jordan including political and economical development.

In their meeting Monday, expatriates complained that these ministries are not giving due attention to Jordanians living abroad. "We are totally isolated from our country and its news," said one of the expatriates. Another said that Jordanians living abroad are willing to pay the Jordanian embassies money, "so that we are not subjected to humiliation or having to beg an official to complete his job."

The participants also stressed the importance of establishing a governmental department especially dedicated to cater for expatriates' needs and requests and to boost their links with their homeland as well as solving their political, economical and social problems.

The conference also called for establishing an expatriate fund in each of the countries they live in, which would be financed by contributions on behalf of the expatriates and chaired by head of the Jordanian diplomatic corps in each country.

"Efficient police and custom officials should be placed at Jordanian borders and Queen Alia International Airport in order to facilitate expatriates' affairs," another recommendation said.

A recommendation called on Jordanian expatriates to increase

their investment in local projects and to establish a public shareholding company in which invested money by the expatriates would be used to fund investment projects and to carry feasibility studies on possibilities of investment in Jordan.

They pointed out the importance of establishing housing complexes and projects to be financed by the expatriates.

The expatriates also called on the government to find solutions for the difficulty of issuing Jordanian passports and civil registration documents by expatriates abroad which usually requires more than three months.

Conferees recommended the establishment of a private university in Jordan to be financed by the expatriates so that it would provide higher education to their children and they also recommended that Jordanian secondary schools should be established in highly populated areas of Jordanians abroad in coordination between the Ministry of Education in Jordan and the Ministry of Education of the foreign country.

The expatriates who gathered in Amman represented people from all walks of life and from all nations. For some who have been away from Jordan for more than 30 years "it was amazing to see the rapid development of the country," an expatriate living in Brazil said.

However, they all welcomed the idea of holding regular conferences which, according to a Jordanian living in Saudi Arabia, "will only strengthen our links with the country and help us realise more about all its projects and socio-economic development."

Political, ideological differences detract from humanitarian issues, Queen tells Nairobi conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Mrs. Leticia R. Shahani, the secretary-general of the World Conference to Review and Appraise Achievements of the United Nations Decade for Women, has sent a cable of appreciation to Her Majesty Queen Noor for the message the Queen sent to the conference held in Nairobi, Kenya, earlier this month. The Queen's message was read to the conference by the head of the Jordanian delegation, Mrs. Halfa Al Bashir. The Queen's message pointed out that political and ideological differences hinder women's progress and detract from the importance of tackling the challenges of hunger, disease, equality and humanitarian issues.



Following is the text of Queen Noor's message to the Nairobi conference:

Mme. Secretary-General, Mme. President, delegates and friends:

It is my privilege to have this opportunity to congratulate you on the convening of the 1985 World Conference marking the end of the Decade for Women.

I would have liked very much to be with you in Nairobi today, ten years after the Mexico City conference delineated the complex web of obstacles and challenges that face all of us around the globe who aspire to a world of equality, development and peace. The 1975 Mexico conference opened our eyes to the enormous effort still required to translate the goals of equality, development and peace into a reality enjoyed by all mankind.

Your deliberations surely will highlight those instances where progress on equality for women has been achieved. The conference is an invaluable opportunity to exchange information on mechanisms that have allowed women in certain countries to share in formulating, and benefiting from, the common development aspirations we all believe in. But just as surely, you will leave Nairobi — as you left Mexico City and Copenhagen — with an enhanced sense of urgency about the colossal effort that must still be made.

This conference cannot fairly be expected to produce consensus for action that is applicable to all the varied cultures and political systems represented here today. The several preparatory meetings that laid the groundwork for this conference sometimes emphasised political and ideological differences that have hampered our search for universal progress in the field of women's rights. I

would urge you, therefore, to use the opportunity of this important international gathering to come away with perhaps a more modest achievement.

Let us not be unduly constrained by political or ideological differences; let us reaffirm the universality and supremacy of those human ideologies, we all subscribe to — the ideologies of thought, reason and faith.

Let us rededicate ourselves and our countries to the universality and supremacy of those fundamental human rights and values that have been enshrined for thousands of years in our religions, our systems of ethics and our codes of social organisation.

Let us affirm that the ideology of compassion, mercy and a humane social order is stronger, more enduring and more widely shared on this earth than the transient political ideologies that cause us to quarrel. The requisites of equal rights and opportunities for all men, women and children must triumph over the discord generated by the divides of east and west, north and south, socialist and capitalist, white and black, rich and poor.

This conference cannot suddenly transform ideological foes into allies in the battle for human development. But it can put the ideologies on notice that the women of the world have more in common than they have that divides them; and that a reaffirmation of common human decency may ultimately expose the false importance of ideological ideas that cause us to wage war.

I cannot in good faith take seriously the terminology of a First World, a Second World or a Third World, when I see peoples and governments from all three engaged in warfare, spend lavishly on the development of armaments, acquiesce in military occupations

of entire nations, and placidly accept social and economic inequities that seem almost institutionalised. When it comes to the human, political, social and economic rights of women and children, there are not three worlds, but one. There are not many ideologies but one. There are not several political theories, but one. And we are that one world, all of us who have gathered here in Nairobi or who are with you in spirit if not in person.

This conference must reaffirm this fact decisively. Only after we refocus on the common aspirations, that were identified in such detail at Mexico City, can we aspire to put our ideals of humanity and equity against the forces of material selfishness and political shallowness. We can all point to individual circumstances and plead the imperative of attending to political or military problems before we can adequately tackle the challenges of hunger, disease, famine, child mortality or inequality between the sexes.

I would suggest, however, that this conference, with its focus on the rights and status of women, may be uniquely qualified to highlight the shame of such arguments, and of such excuses. This conference — this moving, universal statement by and about all women — must remind the world that warfare and occupation and denial of political rights persist because there is hunger and inequality and poverty. You must remind yourselves, and therefore the world, that we have found it easier to wage war against one another than to wage war against famine, disease, discrimination and moral delinquency. If any group of people in the world can point to this shameful reversal of priorities, you, the women of the world, are that group. I wish you strength and success in your deliberations.

NEWS IN BRIEF

King condoles Bani Sakher tribes

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Tuesday deplored the death of a tribal leader at the Royal Court to convey the King's condolences to the Bani Sakher tribes on the passing away of Hajja Thuria Al Zaben, widow of the late Sheikh Addoub Al Zaben and to the Al Hayek family on the death of Shafiq Al Hayek.

Nsour reviews cooperation with UNDP

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Planning Abdullah Nsour met Tuesday with the director of the Arab Office of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Mr. Mustafa Al Zanouni, and the two discussed current and future aspects of cooperation between UNDP and Jordan. They also discussed the possibility of increasing UNDP's contribution to future development projects. Dr. Nsour and Mr. Zanouni also reviewed projects in the five-year national development plan and possible UNDP aid for agriculture, technology and energy projects.

Exam results to be announced

AMMAN (Petra) — High school general examination results are expected to be announced Wednesday at a press conference to be held at the Ministry of Education by the ministry's director of examinations, Dr. Ahmad Bashairah. The ministry said that results will be distributed to various schools on Wednesday morning.

Obeid meets Iraqi oil official

BAGHDAD (Petra) — Minister of Transport Farhi Obeid and the accompanying delegation Tuesday met with the under secretary of the Iraqi Oil Ministry for discussions on cooperation in the field of oil and means to develop this cooperation.

Fayez to head team on Malaysian visit

AMMAN (Petra) — A parliamentary delegation, led by Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akel Al Fayez, is due to leave for Malaysia on Thursday for a one-week visit, according to Malaysia's honorary consul Abdal-Hai Al Majali. Mr. Majali said that the visit aims to bolster cooperation and friendly ties between the two countries in addition to exchanging views on pertinent issues. He said the delegation will explain Jordan's viewpoint on the situation in the Middle East, developments in the Palestinian issue and the Jordanian-Palestinian initiative to achieve a just and durable peace in the area. Mr. Majali, who left Amman Tuesday for Malaysia, said that Jordan enjoys special relations with Malaysia in all fields, especially the cultural field.

Japanese parliamentarians due today

AMMAN (Petra) — A Japanese parliamentary delegation, led by the deputy secretary general of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, is expected to arrive here Wednesday on a visit lasting five days. The visiting delegation is expected to hold talks with parliamentarians and senior officials.

Expatriates air their views on political, socio-economic issues

By Sa'ad G. Hattar

Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — One of the main reasons behind convening the first conference for Jordanian expatriates is for officials to find out more about the living and labour situation of Jordanians abroad in order to carry out necessary procedures to solve their problems. The Jordan Times conducted a series of interviews with several participants at the conference to determine their perspectives and views on political issues, labour and socio-economic affairs in Jordan.

Mr. Wahid Al Najjar, a cameraman, who has been working in West Germany since 1966, said that the conference was "very fruitful and a step towards opening channels between expatriates and their homeland." Commenting on the economic situation in Jordan, Mr. Najjar said although Jordan represents a potentially large investment market, the average worker abroad finds it difficult to invest his money in Jordan since the returns on investments are low and less than he receives from his job.

Mr. Najjar referred to the oil-fuelled boom of the 1970's which he said created an economic revolution in the Arab oil-exporting countries. These countries needed manpower for their numerous projects which reflected on the Jordanian economy due to remittances from expatriates. However, Mr. Najjar said that the decline in international oil prices and

the global economic recession negatively affected Jordan, reducing investment and labour opportunities.

Feb. 11 accord

Discussing the Jordanian-Palestinian accord of Feb. 11, Mr. Najjar said the accord is very comprehensive but in his opinion it came ten years too late. He pointed out that the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) should have accepted the accord with Jordan before Rabat summit since the West Bank is internationally considered to be part of Jordan. "I believe Jordan could then have claimed its right internationally, but the Rabat summit decisions neutralised Jordan's political role and shifted it to the PLO," he said. A Rabat summit decision stated that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians.

Turning to the proposed confederation between Palestine and Jordan following the peace process, Mr. Najjar said such a step is inevitable for both Jordan and the PLO since Palestinians and Jordanians are living together and have close links.

Mr. Tawfiq Melhem, an archaeologist living in Turkey, said that although Jordan is politically and economically stable, investment opportunities are "limited as it could be better."

Dual nationality issue

Mr. Melhem, who holds a Turkish passport, requested the Jordanian government to issue a regu-

lation allowing expatriates to hold dual nationalities. "Jordan already allows Australian citizens of Jordanian origin to keep their passports and they are considered as citizens which indicates that there is a certain rule allowing dual nationalities which is not equally implemented," Mr. Melhem said.

Mr. Melhem lauded the Feb. 11 accord and said it was needed to further link the two peoples. However, he pointed out that the dimensions of a confederal Jordanian-Palestinian state should be clearly defined. At the conference Mr. Melhem asked Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri for further information about the proposed state and Mr. Masri replied that nothing has yet been agreed upon concerning the confederation. Mr. Masri said that the confederation could be based on several different criteria and he added that no agreement had been reached on a unified approach.

Mr. Nader James Sayegh, a political figure in the United States, said his visit to Jordan has two sides. In addition to attending the conference, Mr. Sayegh had been appointed as a goodwill ambassador for the city Yonkers in New York to Jordan. He said his programme in Jordan is dedicated to promote friendship and understanding between Jordanians living in Yonkers and their homeland. Mr. Sayegh, 32, has met with Minister of Labour Khaled Al Haj Hassan and visited Mafraq, his hometown, and other cities.

Mr. Sayegh pointed out that Arab-Americans are working very hard to convey a clear understanding of Arab policies and Middle East issues to the American public which, he said, is dominated by the Jewish lobby. Arab-Americans as an ethnic group have the highest number of representatives in the U.S. congress, he said. Mr. Sayegh added that the Arab community in America is in the process of setting up an effective network of communications among all Arab Americans. They have also established an Arab-American political institute to encourage Arab Americans to effectively use their weight in the political arena, he said.

"Lack of concern"

Mr. Samir Salameh Al Ammarin, who has been living in Yugoslavia since 1964, said investment opportunities in Jordan are encouraging but added that he hoped for more concern and enthusiasm from officials.

Mr. Ammarin, a businessman, stated that he submitted a project to the government for approval two years ago but did not receive a reply. The proposed scheme, the first of its kind in the Middle East, was a pilot project for setting up a factory to manufacture apparatus for the handicapped which he said could have provided the Arab World with its requirements for such equipment.

Referring to the Feb. 11 accord,

Mr. Ammarin said it represents an important factor to work out a just peace for the Palestinian question.

Mr. Ammarin concluded by praising Yugoslavia's cordial stance towards Arab causes in general and the facilities it extends to Jordanians there.

Mr. Jalal Abdul Hadi, a 36-year-old film director who lives in Yugoslavia, praised the unexpected and dramatic progress which he witnessed during his first visit to Jordan since he emigrated 17 years ago. "The rate of development here is not found even in Europe," said Mr. Hadi.

Mr. Hadi stressed his keenness to establish a local cine-production company since, he said, cinema is a potentially important element for a country's modernisation.

Mohammad Hammoud, a 37-year-old married to a West German, said that investment process in the Kingdom is relatively good but needs further interest from the government in terms of information and guidance to expatriates.

Mr. Hammoud, who is a businessman, pointed out that Jordanian workers abroad are paid the same rate or even less than workers from the same country whereas in Jordan wages of foreign workers from western countries are much higher than the wages of Jordanians. "Alia hostesses from foreign countries have more fringe benefits than the Jordanians," Mr. Hammoud said. He called on Jordanian officials to take the issue into consideration.

'Bombers fled Denmark'

(Continued from page 1)

behind the attacks.

Twenty-seven people were injured in the explosions. Of them, four Algerians and one Jordanian remained hospitalised Tuesday. One of the Algerians was critically injured, police said, and the Jordanian suffered both burns and eye injuries. The identities of the injured were not given by police.

All the other injured, including three Americans, two Poles, a Briton, a West German, a Swede and 13 Danes, were discharged after being treated for light injuries and shock.

In Washington, State Department deputy spokesman Chuck Roebuck said Monday the United States strongly condemned the bombings in Copenhagen.

"We regret the injuries caused to innocent people as well as the damage to property. There can be no justifications for these actions against airline offices, against houses of worship and other places where people gather," he said.

The first bomb ripped apart the Copenhagen office of Northwest Orient Airlines, the only U.S. air carrier with offices in Copenhagen.

A second blast, minutes later, damaged a synagogue several blocks away, as well as an adjacent nursing home.

India finds no 'definite clue'

(Continued from page 1)

were retrieved from 12,040 metres beneath the Atlantic off Ireland by a submersible robot.

After examining the recorders, both Indian and foreign investigators said they were still unable to say what caused the crash or whether the plane was sabotaged.

They said the investigation would now focus on the wreckage of the plane and voice tapes recorded by air controllers at Shannon international airport in Ireland.

After listening to the voice tape last week, S.N. Sharma, secretary of the Indian inquiry, told reporters that cockpit conversation was normal until it came to a "sudden and abrupt end."

A U.S. expert who asked not to be named said the voice tape, which records cockpit conversation, ended with a loud, high-pitched noise lasting less than a second.

Bernard Caiger, a Canadian investigator, cautioned that evidence of a bomb was inconclusive. Analysis of the data recorder, which monitors various aspects of

flight including speed and altitude indicated a normal flight until the tape abruptly ceased, evidently due to electrical failure, said Paul Turner of the U.S. National Transportation Safety Board.

There has been widespread speculation in India that the plane was sabotaged by Sikh terrorists. Two Sikh extremist groups in telephone calls claimed they planted a bomb on the aircraft. One of the groups issued a statement in India denying any responsibility.

In Dublin, meanwhile, a government spokesman said photographs of unidentified bodies recovered from the crashed airliner may be shown on Indian and Canadian television in a bid to trace relatives.

The spokesman said police in Cork, where the bodies are being held, had asked the Irish, Indian and Canadian authorities for permission to screen pictures of five victims, all of them girls aged between eight and 18 years.

Cork police said they had also asked Indian and Canadian newspapers to carry photographs of the unidentified bodies.

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Time to heed expatriates

NOW THAT the first conference of Jordanian expatriates is over, we can sit back and take stock of what has been discussed and what has been achieved. Surely, the Ministry of Labour and Social Development can be proud of having organised this unprecedented conference, but whether the conference itself has achieved its objectives remains to be seen because this largely depends on what the government plans are and whether it is willing to respond favourably to the delegates' recommendations issued at the final session on Tuesday.

The conference was basically designed to achieve two purposes: to explain to the expatriates Jordan's political stands and our economic and social situation and to define the real needs of expatriates abroad and to find means of protecting their interests. The fact that the conference was organised at all is evidence of the government's interest and concern about expatriates and this was further reflected in the discussions on wide-ranging issues the Kingdom's plans in the cultural, political, economic and social fields. This open dialogue between government officials and expatriates was an explicit recognition of the expatriates' role in and contribution towards the country's development projects.

So many expatriates have contributed to their country in terms of financial transfers and sending their savings home for investment. Indeed, money transfers from expatriates in Arab Gulf states have been instrumental in bolstering the national economy, replenishing the Kingdom's foreign currency reserves and helping the country's balance of payment. Apart from ties of kinship and patriotism, Jordan has other pertinent reasons to listen to its expatriates, to stay in constant touch with them and to inform them about developments and policies. But unfortunately many of the questions raised by the participants about investment prospects in specific fields, the subject of educating expatriates' children in Jordan, dual nationality for Jordanians living abroad and the behaviour of officials at border posts and airports as well as customs duties on goods and personal belongings went without answer or were given a "token" response.

In an inaugural address to the conference, King Hussein opened the door for expatriates to air their views freely and to present their demands and proposals. The King's announcement to include expatriates in the country's social security system was perhaps a manifestation of Jordan's willingness to offer expatriates some benefits and to recognise their vital contributions.

The deliberations which went on at the Palace of Culture over the past four days were indeed of great value to both sides. Therefore, it would be most beneficial for both the country and its citizens here and abroad if the expatriates' recommendations are heeded and their demands receive a positive response. We have opened our ears and the channels of communication, now it is time to interpret our ties with expatriates into meaningful actions. Disenchanted expatriates do not feel strong attachment to the homeland.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Systematically racist

THE INTERNATIONAL community has been supplied with another evidence about Israel being a state characterised by racism with the most recent statement by Zionist extremist Meir Kahane who called on his government to expel all Arabs from the occupied territories. Kahane said that the expulsion of Arabs has become necessary now in view of the fact that nothing in what Israel has been doing succeeded in making it difficult for the Arabs to stay, and so abandon their homes of their own will.

Kahane, a member of Israeli parliament, is reflecting the real thinking of the Zionist rulers of Israel and presenting the world with more proof of the real nature of the Zionist state that has been working all along for the expulsion of the Arabs from their own lands by whatever means available.

Kahane's statement quoted by the London Guardian newspaper negates the claims that Israel is willing to coexist with its Arab neighbours. Kahane made it clear in his statement that his ideas are supported by his colleagues in the Israeli parliament which respects Kahane and offers him a free hand to work at will against the Arab population.

It is thus clear for the whole world that Israel adopts a racist policy against the Arabs and perhaps this fact further corroborates the United Nations General Assembly resolution some years ago describing Zionism as yet another form of racism condemned by the whole world.

Al Dustour: Fake trials

ISRAELI EXTREMISTS and terrorists who committed crimes against Arab mayors in the West Bank and launched attacks on Arab property have received jail sentences by the Israeli courts, but whether the sentences are to be carried out or not remains unknown to the outside world. In fact the sentences were some kind of camouflage to cover up for the Israeli government's real backing for these extremists and terrorists and a justification for Israeli occupation authorities to go on with their arbitrary measures against the Palestinian people.

With these sentences, the Israelis wanted to deceive the outside world into believing that crimes against Arabs are not the work of Israel as a state but are carried out by a group of criminals acting on their own and deserving punishment. The sentences are meant as a means of showing Israel as a democracy that applies the laws on all its subjects. But staged trials and the sentences passed by the Israeli courts against these terrorists removed all doubts about who backs them and encourages them.

The Israeli deputy prime minister announced that the Likud bloc will exert all its efforts to see that the sentences are commuted because the sentenced criminals were, in his words, honest and brave people. The Israelis had on previous occasions released criminals who committed crimes against the Arabs and the Al Aqsa Mosque, and it would not be surprising to see the Israelis doing it again.

Sawt Al Shaab: Campaigning against summit

IT IS clear now that the Syrian propaganda campaign directed against Jordan is designed to abort efforts for convening an Arab summit conference. The Syrians feel they can benefit a lot from the current weak Arab situation and the divisions prevailing in the Arab World. Jordan, though subjected daily to Syrian propaganda campaigns, will pursue all its efforts for holding the summit undaunted by all the obstacles in the way and never discouraged by the attacks.

Jordan has, throughout its history, pursued a pan-Arab policy and has always worked towards bolstering Arab relations and strengthening Arab ranks. Nothing in what Syria is now doing can change that policy or dissuade Jordan from its national policies.

Is there a Syrian master-plan for Lebanon?

By Naseer H. Aruri

THE BATTLES that raged in May and June between Shi'ite Amal militia, supported by the Lebanese army's sixth brigade, and Palestinians for the control of three refugee camps in Beirut raise important questions. Why were Palestinians being attacked in a manner which recalls the September 1982 massacres in these same camps by the Lebanese right-wing Falange under the protective eyes of the Israeli occupiers? Why were the attacks, this time, launched by the very Lebanese organisation which was set up, funded and financed by the PLO in the 1970s? Why did Syria, the predominant power in Lebanon today, allow the siege of Palestinians by Amal, just as Israel, the predominant power in 1982, allowed the Sabra and Shatila massacres by the Falange? Why did the two "superpowers" of the Middle East, locked into a presumably perpetual conflict over Palestine, find themselves supporting Arab proxies against the Palestinian national movement?

To unravel these seeming contradictions and perplexities, one must look at the post-1982 invasion realities: Shi'ite and Druze ascendancy, and a corresponding decline of Sunni Muslim and Maronite influence. The second current, a "centrifugal", seeks to transform the present de facto partition and cantonisation of Lebanon into a permanent arrangement. This is the path which was chosen by a younger generation of Maronites who cannot accept new national unity based on substantive Maronite concessions to the Shi'ite and Druze communities under the auspices of Syria.

The Israeli invasion of 1982, which failed in its attempts to secure hegemony for the Maronite Christians, has contributed to the

rising influence of the Shi'ite and Druze communities. Hence, the efforts underway to repair the 1943 formula, which was based on Maronite hegemony and Sunni junior partnership, take into account the rising demographic and political power of the Shi'ites and the military prowess of the Druze. Syria is the principal external power in charge of Lebanese reintegration. Israel's inability to impose a new political order in Lebanon and the Reagan administration's failure to underwrite that order, through the Shultz agreement and the U.S. Marines, have thrust Syria into the role of Lebanon's arbiter. That makes the Shi'ites and Druze, together with the mainstream Maronites, allies of Syria, united in pursuit of a new legitimacy which would stem the tide of anarchy.

From Syria's perspective, the potential for anarchy on the Christian side was coming from the group which staged an uprising on March 20 against President Gemayel under the leadership of Samir Geagea. When Geagea's men clashed with Muslim militias and Palestinian refugees around Sidon, the army was helpless. An atmosphere of anarchy prevailed, and from Syria's standpoint, the rearming of Palestinians in the Ain al-Hilweh and Mieh Mieh camps to withstand Geagea's attacks, as well as the Geagea phenomenon itself, were deemed threatening to Syria's conception of Lebanese stability.

The Lebanese dimension of Syria's security policy has been fairly consistent during the past decade. Syria would not tolerate a permanent change in the political map of Lebanon, whether it came from the Lebanese left or the Lebanese right in alliance with an external power. That is why Syria moved against the Lebanese Nationalist movement (LNM) and the PLO in 1976, to reduce them to manageable proportions, and in the process compromised the Palestinians in Tel Az-Zaatar camp. Similarly, Syria played an important role in foiling the Begin-Sharon-Bashir Gemayel scheme of creating a Maronite-dominated client state in Lebanon, a long-time Zionist dream. In both cases, Syrian moves were made in respect of ideology and in conformity with a security policy calculated to thwart any change in the Lebanese status quo which would undermine Syrian security. It did not matter whether the "destabilisation" came from the PLO, the LNM or from Israel and its proxies. Bashir was as-

assinated before he assumed the presidency, which the Israeli invasion was supposed to guarantee. His successor was persuaded to fall in line and ultimately to renounce the Shultz agreement, which would have confirmed Lebanon as an Israeli satellite. Begin and Sharon were replaced by Shamir and Aroon, who had to accept the limits of Israeli power. And, finally, President Reagan "redeployed" the U.S. Marines in an attempt to cut his losses and improve his electoral chances. Thus a combined Lebanese-Palestinian-Syrian resistance to a Pax America-Israelite seemed to succeed.

That success, however, had its own limitations: it did not seem to emanate from a well-coordinated plan based on a cohesive alliance of ideologically compatible anti-imperialist partners. Instead, each partner was primarily concerned with its own particularist agenda. Hence, the seemingly incongruous Syrian posture—progressive in its regional and global aspects with respect to Israel, the U.S. and conservative Arab regimes, yet reactionary in its dealings with the local Lebanese situation. There, Syria is more engaged in a power play, irrespective of ideology, designed to ensure its status as arbiter and guarantor of Lebanese stability. As guardian of the Lebanese status quo, Syria endeavours, through one or a combination of its proxies in Lebanon, to uphold the shaky "balance". Hence, it considers Geagea's revolt against Lebanon's "legitimacy", as well as the revolt by the Sunni Murabitoun militia against Shi'ite primacy in West Beirut, as well as the recent moves by the pro-Arafat Palestinians to reassert the military defence of Palestinian camps, as equally sedition and upsetting of that equilibrium.

Specifically, it was Syria's failure to devise a viable formula for the restoration of Lebanese national unity and co-existence which led to the present short cut approach whereby national reintegration is being sought through the promotion of two local hegemonies along sectarian lines. The Falange will be entrusted with the role of police chief in the Christian community, while Amal will have a corresponding mission in the Muslim sector.

An essential pre-requisite for the success of that endeavour would be the willingness and ability of the two local gendarmes to subdue all challenges to the emerging political order in their res-

pective spheres, through force if necessary. Consolidation of power under the Falange and Amal in the Christian and Muslim sectors would thus be pursued relentlessly in pursuit of a new stability. Needless to say, this strategy has no room for sentiments.

Thus, fearing to lose his grip on Lebanon, the Syrian president has been relentlessly moving since last March to regain control of the situation. The Maronites were told, in the most unequivocal terms, to put their house in order or take the consequences. It did not matter that the pro-Israel Geagea was replaced by Elie Hobeiga, whose troops were ordered by Sharon into Sabra and Shatila in September 1982. Hobeiga has now cleaned his act by publicly recognising Lebanon's Arab character and its special relationship with Syria. He has even closed the Falange "embassy" in Israel.

On the other hand, the Sunni Murabitoun militia persisted in their defiance of Shi'ite Amal's new preeminence in West Beirut, a formerly Sunni stronghold. Amal and the Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) moved against the Murabitoun and reasserted total control in West Beirut, a move which promoted Syria's thrust against all centrifugal forces in Lebanon. The most challenging such force, however, as far as Syria and its Amal proxy were concerned, was clearly the PLO mainstream. The potential revival of Palestinian power under Syria's ardent enemy, Yasser Arafat, was deemed more threatening to Syria and its Lebanese proxies than Geagea and the Murabitoun; hence the second Sabra and Shatila massacre during the second half of May. This time, however, the external power in charge of Lebanese "security" is Syria, not Israel, while the local proxy which seeks self-assertion is the Shi'ite Amal militia. What is important to recognise here is that while the identity of the actors is different, the political and military logic of the two massacres is similar. Both were executed in pursuit of sectarian hegemony, and in accordance with the "security" doctrine of an external power. However, unlike Arafat, which sought to establish a Christian state in Lebanon, Syria shows no inclination towards an Islamic state. Syria is more interested in the containment of centrifugal forces and an end to power diffusion. It prefers to accomplish the task of policing the country through two local chiefs of police, each in his own domain. For Damascus, a

multi-polar Lebanon is untenable and a threat to Syrian security.

Thus Geagea, the Murabitoun, and the Palestinians had to be subdued in the name of a non-existent Lebanese national unity and in accord with Syrian designs. Yet, in the battle for the camps both Amal and the Syrians seem to have miscalculated. Unlike the Tripoli battles of 1983, the pro-Syrian Palestinian forces refused to fight against the Arafat forces, indeed they agreed to suspend their political differences and helped to defend the Palestinian camps. Another surprise to Amal and the Syrians was the neutralist posture of the Druze, who joined the onslaught against the Murabitoun just prior to the siege of the camps. In fact, it was from the Druze mountain stronghold that Palestinian artillery pounded Amal's positions in the Shi'ite suburbs of southern Beirut.

Is it possible that the Druze non-cooperation with their Amal allies can be attributed, in part, to their concern about their own future in a new bi-polar Lebanon? Undoubtedly, the Druze must fear that after the Murabitoun and the Palestinians, they might be next.

At first sight it seems surprising that Amal, a movement of oppressed and exploited Shi'ite at the lowest rung of the Lebanese social order, should assume the role of police chief in the Muslim community, and in the process savagely attack the uprooted and disaffected Palestinians, as did the right-wing pillar of the privileged sector in Lebanon's confessional system. Yet Amal's history reveals that the movement's involvement in armed struggle, first against the oligarchic order and next against the Israeli occupiers of their country, concealed a conservative ideology and a traditional value system. While the symbols of Amal's struggle seem revolutionary, the essence of the movement is basically conservative. Unlike some of the components of the Old Lebanese Nationalist Movement, or those of the new National Democratic Front, Amal seeks entrenchment in Lebanon's confessional politics. It does not call for a restructuring of the socio-economic order, which is based on privilege. Amal covets a role in Lebanon's confessional politics commensurate with Shi'ite demographic influence.

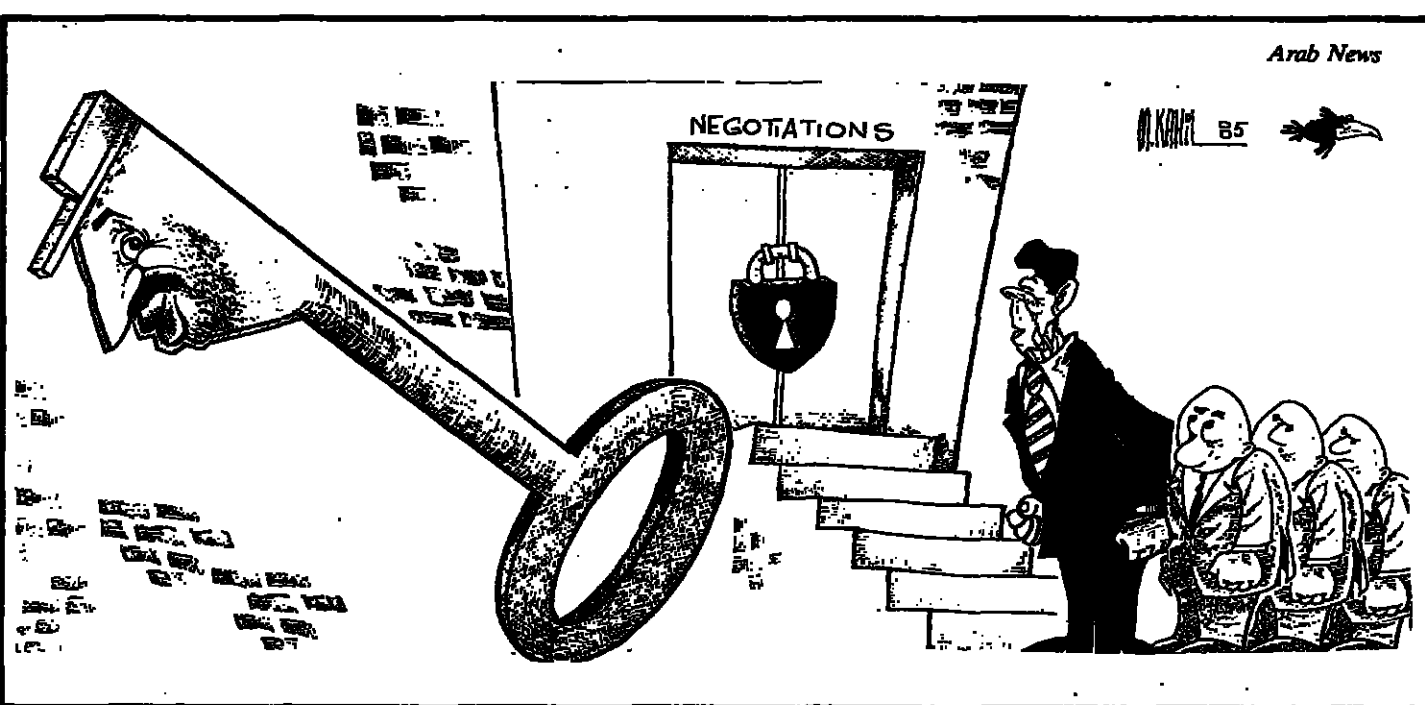
Moreover, Amal's reaction to the Israeli invasion was mixed: while some branches opposed it, others welcomed it. And later Amal refrained from joining the

various coalitions of nationalist Lebanese forces which were organised to confront Falangist hegemony promoted by Israel. Amal's association with the Lebanese National Resistance Front against the occupation came after the momentum of resistance was firmly established. Amal was, in fact, viewed by Syria in the early to mid-70s as a counterbalance to the Lebanese leftist tide, hence its support of Syria's intervention in Lebanon in 1976, which also received Washington's blessings, conservative Arab support and Israeli acquiescence. This mutuality of interests between Amal and Syria is now being expressed in a new thrust against a common enemy, the PLO.

Similarly, the interests of Amal and their former Falangist oppressors have converged in crushing any manifestation of Palestinian self-assertion. The available evidence shows that the predominantly pro-Falangist eighth brigade of the Lebanese army has helped Amal against the Palestinians. And the Christian-dominated army command at Yezze in East Beirut was reported to have supplied the Shi'ite-dominated sixth brigade with large quantities of ammunition. Additionally, the east Beirut hospitals were made available to injured soldiers from the sixth brigade.

Whether this mutuality of interests between Amal and the Falange is a temporary phenomenon, dictated by the exigencies of local politics and Pax Syria, and actuated by common opposition to a resurgence of Palestinian influence in Lebanon, remains to be seen. Yet, over the long-term it would not be unreasonable to envisage a joint Maronite-Shi'ite arrangement, in which the two would coalesce against Pax Syria. Needless to say, Israel would support such a scheme. Nor would it be unreasonable to anticipate a situation in which Amal would supplant the South Lebanon Army (SLA) as a policeman of the southern border. Such a role could have the blessing or acquiescence of Syria, the Falange and Israel. For Syria and the Falange, it would mean the removal of another centrifugal force in the Christian sector. For Israel, Amal would be a more qualified policeman, politically, geographically, and communally, than the discredited SLA—Middle East International.

Dr. Aruri is a professor of political science at South Eastern Massachusetts University.



Palme seems confident of winning election

By Richard Walls

STOCKHOLM — Sweden's general election campaign kicked off at the weekend with the ruling Social Democrats relying on a healthy economy and a split opposition to keep Prime Minister Olof Palme in power for another three years.

The latest opinion polls show the two blocks running neck-and-neck, with both the centre-right opposition and the ruling left-wing majority set to win 49 per cent of the votes in the Sept. 15 election.

But support for Mr. Palme's party, which was lagging badly in the polls at the end of 1984, has been rising steadily ever since the spring when it set out to convince voters the opposition wanted to destroy Sweden's welfare state.

The Social Democrats are also relying on their record in turning the economy around. Even the opposition concedes Mr. Palme's electoral hopes have been helped by squabbling among the leaders of the three "bourgeois" parties, as they are called in Sweden.

All that unifies the conservative, centrist and liberal parties — who ruled Sweden in a shaky coalition from 1976 to 1982 — is opposition to Mr. Palme himself and a promise to dismantle

union-controlled investment funds set up last year.

The conservatives, known in Sweden as the moderates, are the largest opposition party and it is on them the Social Democrats are focusing their campaign.

Their electoral strategy hinges on showing that a conservative government would replace the welfare state with a callous society where only money buys social services and where environmental concerns bend to business interests.

A party pamphlet and propaganda film on "why should we care for each other?" has already led to conservative protests that the Social Democrats are waging a "dirty war" in this campaign.

It shows a girl working at a fictitious waste-processing plant owned by "Star Wars Unlimited." The girl wears a company wig, having lost all her hair due to pollution, but only the management has the right to protective gas masks.

The Social Democrats have been in power for 47 of the last 53 years and opinion polls show that most pensioners back Mr. Palme whereas some 40 per cent of first-time voters are likely to choose the conservatives.

The new generation's preferences mark a shift away from the views of Swedish society in the 1960s when individual enterprise

was often frowned on as elitist and when few dared to question the principle that the state should take care of all.

Today, the conservative message to voters is tax cuts and personal freedom.

In Swedish terms, this means a right to place children in private day-care centres to avoid queues at state-run ones or to consult a private doctor for faster treatment.

The conservative argument for tax cuts is that the present system makes most Swedes utterly dependent on welfare benefits and that this is just as much an erosion of personal freedom as storing personal information about them in government databanks.

Modelling their policies on those of the conservative leaders of Denmark and Britain, Poul Schluter and Margaret Thatcher, they advocate major cuts in government spending to be financed by selling off some state-owned firms.

The conservatives' popularity has gone up to 30 per cent from 23.6 per cent in the 1982 election, mainly at the expense of former Prime Minister Thorbjørn Fälldin's centrist party.

Faced with sinking support — down to 11.5 per cent from 15.5 per cent in 1982 — the centrists have been threatening not to join a coalition government if the opposition wins.

The split in the opposition ranks plays into Mr. Palme's hands and however much the three bourgeois parties criticise his economic policies, the figures show the Social Democrats' 16 per cent devaluation after the 1982 election worked.

Although the economy is showing signs of slowing down, exports are still going strong after giving the major Swedish corporations two years of record profits.

One subject all parties so far seem keen not to turn into a big election issue is foreign policy although Mr. Palme caused an uproar last February by saying the conservatives were a threat to Sweden's neutrality.

There is no official start to the election campaign, but it traditionally begins with a series of speeches by party leaders on Gotland, a holiday island in the Baltic. Bengt Westerberg, head of the small Liberal Party, was the first to speak on Saturday and voting began Monday for Sweden's seamen.

The overseas postal vote is important in Sweden's cliffhanger elections. Mr. Palme's party accused "tax-evaders" of cheating it out of power when it won the national vote in 1979 but lost once ballots cast by Swedes abroad had been counted.

'Patience is the watchword,' Shultz told ASEAN conference

By Michael Battye

WASHINGTON — The United States, often criticised by its allies for erratic foreign policy, is stressing strength, consistency and patience in its approach to problems in Asia.

These themes emerged strongly during Secretary of State George Shultz's just-completed trip to Southeast Asia and the South Pacific, dominated by efforts to start talks with Vietnam over Kampuchea and New Zealand's refusal to allow visits by nuclear-armed U.S. warships.

Asian and Western diplomatic sources at the annual Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) conference of foreign ministers in Kuala Lumpur said Mr. Shultz counselled patience and extreme caution in peace moves on Kampuchea.

"He told them 'patience is the watchword' and to assume each proposal on talks would be the one that Vietnam would take up and thus make sure there were no holes in it," one Western diplomat said.

ASEAN — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore — had proposed indirect talks between the coalition of Khmer Rouge and non-Communist forces and a Vietnamese delegation including representatives of the Phnom Penh government.

Before arriving in Kuala Lumpur, Mr. Shultz said he feared the ASEAN proposal could imply recognition of the Phnom Penh government, brought to power with the help of a Vietnamese invasion in late 1978.

But after public hesitation he agreed to endorse it. "Some of us think Shultz endorsed it because it's clearly not going anywhere and therefore safe to go along with," one source said. But senior U.S. officials said Mr. Shultz's concerns had indeed been eased, and that Washington's prime concern was continued ASEAN unity. They said that was why Mr. Shultz counselled patience and re-emphasised the U.S. policy of let-

ting ASEAN set the pace. Given the differences within ASEAN, Washington fears that if it took the leading role it might damage that unity, the officials said.

The diplomatic sources said Mr. Shultz's appeals for patience were well received by most of the ministers, but Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja argued that Kampuchea was a problem for the Kampuchean to solve.

Mr. Shultz retorted that if Mr. Mochtar was right ASEAN and its Western allies would not be discussing the subject, the officials said.

Earlier, Mr. Shultz made a symbolic visit to the Thai-Kampuchean border to pledge continued support for the non-Communist guerrillas fighting over 150,000 Vietnamese troops in the country and he hinted broadly to ASEAN that he expected Vietnam finally to succumb to its international isolation by the West.

"It must come to a point where the government of Vietnam and the people of Vietnam reflect on what they are doing to themselves," Mr. Shultz told the conference.

On New Zealand's refusal to allow visits by U.S. warships unless guaranteed they do not carry nuclear weapons, Mr. Shultz refused to bend.

He criticised New Zealand at the ASEAN conference, after talks with Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden, and in a major speech in Honolulu.

"By adding a new element of risk and uncertainty New Zealand has weakened regional stability, one of the most important links in the effort to prevent nuclear war," he charged in Honolulu at the end of his trip.

Mr. Shultz said that if New Zealand went ahead with moves to enshrine its current policy in legislation, the ANZUS treaty between Australia, New Zealand and the United States — from which Wellington has been effectively excluded since the dispute flared — would have to be reviewed.

Interview with outgoing Canadian ambassador

'Feb. 11 accord offers a Mideast peace mechanism'

By Lami K. Andoni
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Both Jordan and Keith W. MacLellan have left very special marks on each other's history. Mr. MacLellan has been the first ambassador of Canada to Jordan, and the Kingdom was the last station in the Canadian diplomat's 40-year career in foreign service.

Last week, Mr. MacLellan ended his tour of duty and left Amman for Belgium — back to the starting point where, as an ambitious young man he launched his successful career in international diplomacy.

On the eve of his departure for Canada last Wednesday Mr. MacLellan told the Jordan Times that just as the opening of a Canadian diplomatic mission, in Amman two and a half years ago laid solid foundations for stronger Canadian-Jordanian relations, "My tenure in Jordan has left a lasting impact on me."

"I will never forget Jordan, the people, the country, the experience and everything... just everything," he said.

Early Wednesday evening a set for the departure of the Canadian ambassador and his wife, Marie Antoinette, the spouses adjacent salons at the residence, despite the elegance of its

furniture, looked bare without the small accessories, gadgets and personal belongings that transform a house into a home.

The interview was interrupted often by the ringing of the door bell by Canadian, Jordanian and foreign friends, who dropped by to bid farewell to the MacLellans.

Recalling his first days here, Mr. MacLellan said he arrived in Amman with the specific task of opening and establishing an embassy for Canada in Jordan in October 1982. "A week after I arrived, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Amman for the first time after the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the action started," he recalled.

The veteran diplomat expressed happiness that despite his "short stay" in Jordan, he was "able to witness significant and historical developments" originated in Jordan.

"I have always been interested in the history and politics of the Middle East, but Jordan has been the first Arab country where I represented my country," he said.

"However, I was lucky to witness major political and historical developments that might influence the course of history in the area," he added.

Mr. MacLellan was referring to the Feb. 11 agreement between

Jordan and the PLO, which was a result of 16 months of intensive and painstaking talks that spanned between late 1982 and early 1985 — exactly the period of Mr. MacLellan's tenure in Amman.

In the Canadian ambassador's view the Feb. 11 agreement marked a "major turning point" and manifested "courage and determination by those who initiated it."

"The significance of the initiative is that for the first time two concerned Arab parties demonstrated a will and readiness to negotiate," he said. "It is true that Arabs had shown readiness to negotiate peace in the Fez summit in 1982 but the plan formulated by the Arabs then lacked the mechanism," he said.

The main strength of the Feb. 11 agreement is that it has the necessary mechanism, he added. "I believe that the initiative introduced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan in September 1982 provides the necessary mechanism for the Feb. 11 agreement," he said.

Mr. MacLellan believes that the American administration is now "ready to play an active role in efforts to bring about peace in the Middle East" but he rules out exerting pressure on Israel as a means to effect an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories.

"Pressure could be very counter-productive," he said. "But I do believe that there is still a lot to do to bring all parties involved to the negotiating table," he said.

Mr. MacLellan expressed hope that the process, whose initiation he had witnessed in Jordan, would eventually bring about peace to the people of the area and to the Jordanians for whom the ambassador has so much admiration. "Just look at what just one generation has achieved and the remarkable economic and social progress that has taken place and the even distribution of this throughout society," he added.

Yet, the main aspect of Jordan's progress that impressed Mr. MacLellan the most is that "Jordanians were able to achieve all of this with one natural resource: intelligence."

In general, Mr. MacLellan says, different experiences and cultures of the different nations fascinate him, and his job, which took him from Canada to Europe to Indo-China and later to the Near and the Middle East, had sure left him with a great deal of impressions and a vast deal of knowledge of the different countries and nations where he represented his country. He still recalls with great affection "the extreme tranquility which characterises the Lebanese and the



Marie Antoinette MacLellan



Keith W. MacLellan

marvellous landscape of Afghanistan."

Mr. MacLellan served as one of three commissioners in Indo-China and was stationed in Laos in 1968, just at the beginning of the hot years in that area. He also served as ambassador to Pakistan and Afghanistan simultaneously. "I was stationed in Islamabad, but I used to frequently visit Afghanistan," he said.

In order to be able to understand the countries he was posted to and to get a "better feel of the people and the culture" Mr. MacLellan made a special effort to study about different aspects of their life, including native languages if possible. By now Mr. MacLellan speaks five languages including English, French and Italian. And he has served as ambassador of his country to Italy and West Germany.

Any Arabic? "I do know some but not enough," he said, "but my wife has worked hard on her Arabic and has made more progress."

But Mr. MacLellan contends that he has "learned a lot" about Jordan, its history, economy, culture, geography and anthropology. "I used to dedicate two hours a day after my working hours, in the evening to read newspapers, magazines, pamphlets and books on Jordan," he said.

His studies on Jordan made him conclude that the Jordanians were able to achieve big strides in all fields in a very short period of time. "But it seems to me that Jordanians do not know how lucky they are," he said. "They are not aware of the achievements they have made."

At the age of 65 the veteran diplomat is full of life and vigour,

particularly when he talks about his future plans back home.

"I will be a political advisor for a Canadian bank which has activities in Europe and America," he said.

Asked about his feelings on the last day of his ambassadorial and diplomatic career, Mr. MacLellan said "I really do not know — the whole idea has not got to home yet."

"But if you asked what I would have liked to do now I would answer: I want at least one more year as an ambassador in Jordan," he said.

Mr. MacLellan explained that during his first year here he was busy setting up the embassy, and during the second year the embassy started establishing contacts with the different sectors of the Jordanian society. By the third year the embassy was getting to know Jordan and the Jordanians better. "And now that the embassy is well-established and I can start to get a deeper and fuller knowledge and a better feel of the country I have to leave... just when the real thing is starting," he said.

Mr. MacLellan said that he was satisfied with the steady progress Jordanian-Canadian relations have made in all fields over the past three years. But that there was one special wish which the first Canadian ambassador to Jordan would like to see materialise in the near future: "I surely hope to see more Jordanian students choosing Canadian universities and colleges for continuing their higher education. Our academic institutions have the same high standard enjoyed by the best European and American universities."

'Smid' bring their traditions alive



By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

JERASH — Fiery dances, wedding celebrations and sword dances performed by highly skilled artists resulted in an artistic display of national costumes and traditions by the 30-member Ossetic State Folk Song and Dance Company "Sird" of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR).

Eye-opening dances, narrating the Ossetic folk tales of the people's past and present, their love of gallantry, nature, honour, dignity and the art of fencing, Sird brought to the audience the joy of Ossetic's national well-preserved heritage and art.

Four musicians on drums and accordions accompanied the dancers throughout the performance and the musicians also sang solo lyrical melodies and compositions about their homeland. The top

number in their show was the "Daggers Dance", a complicated performance in which solo dancer Vladimir Arsoev presented his art of fencing. Moving skillfully, on his toes, Arsoev used more than twenty daggers which he would take out from various places in his costume, fixing these daggers in the ground.

The battle of Alans (Ossetic ancestors), was another fiery dance requiring the men to use swords and shields. It narrated the history of the Alan people who were ancient militants. The dance required the artists to be extremely swift and precise in their blows and sounds of cracking shields and swords were heard whilst sparks flew from the friction caused by clashing swords.

Displays of strength

"The Wedding" was another performance stressing the Ossetic's ritual ceremony in which a folk dance followed the bride and bridegroom's entrance. During the wedding dance every male tries to show his power, courage, dexterity and strength through his dance.

Beautiful spectacular stage pictures and groupings were formed throughout Sird's dances. The dancers wore their rich and traditional robes and trousers which added both character and authenticity to their show.

Dances such as "Tache" and



'Smid' in a wedding dance

the "Enamoured" Mashibard showed two youths falling in love with a girl. Each tried to persuade her and capture her admiration through the skills they showed and the girl chose the bravest youth with the most merits.

The "Gandaga Dance," performed by the whole company was the most elegant; males tip-toed around the stage avoiding abrupt turns whilst the girls moved around gracefully as if they were mounted on electrical conveyor belts as their legs seemed not to move at all.

A round dance was also presented by the whole company who moved in circles while the tempo of the music gradually speeded up. The whole setting presented a

piece of continuous choreographic patterns.

The "Khonga Kaftan" dance, in which the men invite the women to dance, showed the beauty of Ossetic dances and the whole company joined in to present a cultural and popular atmosphere of their heritage.

The group's original art was popular with the audience who appreciated their artistic and inexhaustible energy and enthusiastic applause followed each dance.

The 40-year old company has toured various countries and it has been awarded the Cypriot golden goddess Niki medal which testifies its high level of creative skill, according to a press release from the festival's press committee.

Lots of children books in Jerash

By Olga Mikhail
Special to the Jordan Times

JERASH — Aiming to promote the book as an important and useful educational tool for all children, in addition to promoting the reading habit amongst children of all ages, this year's Jerash Festival has provided almost all kinds of children's educational and entertaining Arabic books.

Just off the colonnade, is a wide area allotted for all kinds of children's activities. The area contains book exhibition and a stand where the United Nations Children Fund (UNICEF) are presenting films on breast feeding, family spacing and child survival and development. The Haya Arts Centre star dome presenting slide shows on planets and stars, a large children's playground and the Prince Ali Children's Troupe from Sweileh are also located in this area.

Miss Gharwa Malhas, president of the book exhibition committee, explained to the Jordan Times that the book exhibition is becoming a very important part of the Jerash Festival. Our aim, she said, is to encourage children to read books, to promote the reading habit amongst them and to encourage the parents to buy more books for their children. The committee, she added, is offering a 50 per cent discount on all books which makes it possible for almost all families to buy books for their children.

Egypt, Iraq, Saudi Arabia and Jordan are participating in the event and are exhibiting around 1200 different titles. Books from Syria and Lebanon, which are already available in the Jordanian market, are also on display.

Miss Malhas explained that Egypt alone is participating with more than 400 titles. Egypt, she said, is exhibiting very good and useful books for children by al-

most all children's book authors. Prices for books on display range from 100 fils to JD 3 or 4 for encyclopedias.

Although the number of children attending the book exhibition was quite good this year, Miss Malhas expressed hope that in coming years people would appreciate books more and that parents would start considering the book as an essential element for their children.

UNICEF display

In order to promote the cause of children to the Jordanian public and to orient them on child survival, UNICEF is exhibiting this year at the Fourth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts and attracting a good number of visitors every day.

UNICEF's main aim to significantly reduce the infant mortality and to improve the quality of life for children is clearly illustrated in the slide shows and films presented daily at Jerash. Slide shows on breast feeding and oral rehydration therapy are being presented every night showing the magnitude of the problem which causes a huge number of infants and children to die unnecessarily every year.

There are also 16 mm films on emergency aid in Africa, UNICEF activities and cooperation with the Jordanian government to promote community development and to support national health and immunisation.

The third film on show is on the child survival and development revolution. This film illustrates the four low cost techniques which, if applied, reduce the infant mortality rate. The four techniques are: growth monitoring, oral rehydration therapy, breast feeding and immunisation.

In addition UNICEF is providing a breast feeding and child



A side of the book exhibition at Jerash Festival

care room for all mothers who want to breast feed their children in privacy.

Health education

On display there are also samples of a health education and communication project related to the child survival and development revolution. These samples include stories and tapes for children on immunisation, nutrition and sanitation in order to raise the child's awareness of the importance of hygiene. Literacy modules, comprising flashcards, illustrated stories and separate texts were also on display to promote sanitation, hygiene, immunisation to illiterate people.

"We hope that this literacy module, will be part of the Ministry of Education's curriculum" said Mr. Saleh Dabbakeh, the officer in charge of the information and communications section at UNICEF. Mr. Dabbakeh explained that UNICEF is, through these programmes, trying to highlight the negative aspects of artificial milk and is also encouraging mothers to breast feed their children.

On display and for sale are some greeting cards for various occasions, T-shirts, sweat shirts, silk scarves, porcelain wares, farah games, card games and domino sets. The proceeds of these sales, Mr. Dabbakeh explained will go to the children of the world.

Our main purpose, he said, is to improve child welfare in Jordan by supporting the provision of basic services in primary health, water and sanitation, literacy and education. During this festival, he added, we hope to inform the Jordanian public about our activities and to supply them with the necessary information related to child survival and development.

Another main attraction in the children's activities area is the Prince Ali Children's Troupe from Sweileh. Every day the group presents an open-air show with a variety of local Arabic songs. The four year-old star of the group Amar Jaradat performs comic sketches, mimics some of the Egyptian comic actors and sings local and patriotic songs. The group's performances have been a great success at Jerash Festival this year and attracted both children and their parents.

London summer theatre festival may be the last

By David Lewis
Reuter

LONDON — More than 250 performers from all over the world have descended on London for the most ambitious theatre festival the British capital has ever seen.

Poland's theatre Nowy is presenting the apocalyptic "End of Europe" with a cast of 65. Johannesburg's Bahamusi Theatre is showing two plays on South Africa's racial tensions.

And the 4th Peking Opera Troupe is opening Western eyes and ears to Chinese comic opera in the first non-commercial visit of a theatre company from China to Britain.

This year's London International Festival of Theatre — running from July 15 to Aug. 4 under the acronym "Lift-85" — is also playing host to visitors from Spain, Italy, South Korea, Yugoslavia, Canada, the Netherlands and the United States.

"Lift is now the only permanent British festival whose sole aim is the importation of world theatre," says theatre critic Michael Billington of the Guardian. "It brightens the London scene and takes us out of our narrow cultural selves."

But this year's Lift may well be the last.

In common with many other recipients of cultural subsidy, it is threatened by the abolition next April of the capital's local government body the Greater London Council (GLC), a generous source of grants.

"The GLC has given Lift 100,000 pounds (\$140,000) this year — 35 per cent of our expenditure," joint artistic director Rose de Wend Fenton told Reuters in an interview.

"Unless (arts minister) Lord Gower can come up with alternative funds for 1987, the future of Lift is threatened," said Mr. Fenton, who founded the Biennial Festival in 1981 at the age of only 23.

For this year at least, however, Londoners and a large number of foreign tourists are enjoying a rich and unusual diet of international theatre at venues throughout the capital.

From South Korea, Ko Oku Jin is presenting her own one-woman show of music, story-telling and

"pyongshinchum" — an ill-bodied dance which pokes fun at the establishment.

In "Mass in a Minor", the Mladinsko Theatre from Yugoslavia will seat the audience in the middle of an auditorium and envelop it in a powerful account of a revolution, using song, political tracts, dance and recitation in five languages.

Out of doors, Spaniard Alberto Vidal has appeared at London Zoo's latest acquisition, "Homo Urbanus", in a one-man show already seen in the United States and elsewhere in Europe.

And also from Spain, Els Comediantes de Barcelona will be creating a fiery spectacle called "The Devils" involving fireworks, demons and dragons in south London's Battersea Park.

The social focus of the festival is De Spiegelent (the mirror tent) — a 1920s dance salon from the Netherlands that has been erected over a canal in London's Trendy Camden area.

With the soaring canvas roof of a circus big top above an old-fashioned interior of wood and brass, it is an impressive meeting place for participants and the public and a venue for lunchtime music and late-night cabaret by 250 British artists.

Although London often boasts of being the capital of world theatre, critics say it is not very open to foreign companies.

Mr. Fenton says other countries are fed up with playing host to actors from Britain, which rarely gives invitations in return.

The world theatre season, a fruitful showcase of foreign productions which was inaugurated at London's Aldwych Theatre in 1964, died 12 years ago through lack of finance.

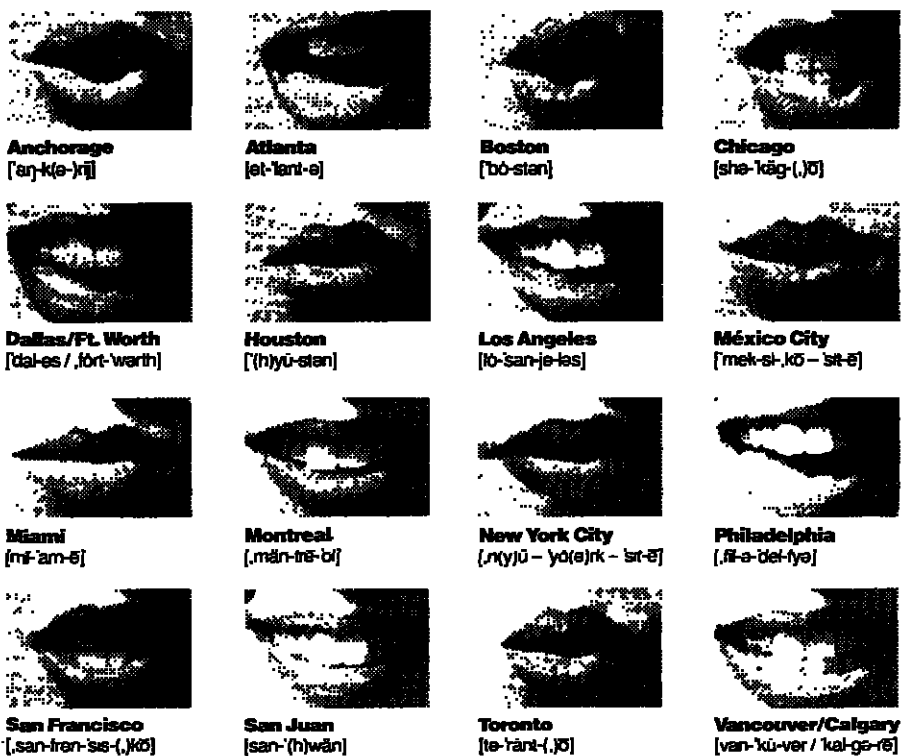
And the prestigious National Theatre has given very low priority to the foreign work it was set up in part to present.

The British Council funds trips by British companies abroad, but the Arts Council refuses to fund visits by foreign troupes.

"The repercussions are felt both artistically and politically, because Britain is seen as very insular and ungenerous," says Mr. Fenton.

"The time has come for the government to rethink its arts funding policies as a matter of urgency."

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Yannick Noah wins Washington classic

WASHINGTON, D.C. (R) — Third-seeded Yannick Noah of France recovered from a slow start to post a 6-4, 6-3 victory over 11th-seeded Martin Jaite of Argentina Monday night to win the final of the \$267,000 Washington tennis classic.

Jaite, who also reached the finals of last week's Grand Prix tournament in Boston (where he lost to Mats Wilander of Sweden), jumped off to a 4-1 lead against Noah, scoring primarily on baseline groundstrokes and forehand winners.

Noah recovered, however, found his serve and deployed a varied assortment of shots and strategies to win the next five games and the set. In the second set,

Noah broke Jaite in game one, then played classic serve-and-volley, winning most of his points on punch volleys and drop shots. Jaite held serve in the third, fifth and seventh games, but Noah broke Jaite in the ninth to close out the match.

"I got off to a really slow start," Noah said afterwards. "And when I was down 4-1, I talked to myself, told myself I had to serve better."

"I made a lot of unforced errors in the first five games, but after his quick start, I recovered my confidence, and it was easy from there."

Noah admitted to a slight let-down, following his emotional semifinal win over Jimmy Connors Sunday night.

Becker says he's got a lot to learn

INDIANAPOLIS (AP) — Boris Becker, the youngest man to win the Wimbledon tennis championship, said Monday he's still learning the game.

"I just started to play pro tennis," the 17-year-old West German said on the eve of his debut in the U.S. clay courts championship. "When I'm 19 or 20, I will be ready for it (a No. 1 ranking). Now I'm in the top 10 and I think I belong in the top 10."

Becker beat Kevin Curren in the Wimbledon final earlier this

month. Ion Tiriac, Becker's manager, said he thinks the young West German has only begun to tap his potential.

"I believe in Boris. I believe he can be the best player in the world," said Tiriac. "Even if he is world champion at 17, I think he can be a better player."

"Mr. Becker is changing almost every month. He has picked up a couple inches (in height) in a year. He is not completely formed physically."

ANNOUNCEMENT

URBAN DEVELOPMENT DEPT. announces that the closing date for submitting Tender No. 20/85 is extended until August 14, 1985 (12 noon) local time.

General Director

WATER AUTHORITY OF JORDAN INVITATION FOR PREQUALIFICATION ZARKA-RUSSEIFA WATER AND WASTEWATER CONTRACT NO. (5) Tender No. 120/85

The Water Authority, is requesting prequalification data from U.S., Jordan and USAID Geographic Code (941) firms, and joint ventures of such firms who can qualify.

The work consists of installing 30 Kms of water lines ranging in diameter from 12.5 mm up to 300 mm, and of supplying and installing approximately 22.5 Kms of sanitary collection sewers (mostly 200 mm diameter). The site of all work is located in the city of Zarka. Construction is scheduled to begin during December 1985 with an estimated completion time of 275 days. If a joint venture seeks prequalification, prequalification information must be supplied for all firms in the joint venture.

Prequalification for this contract was previously solicited on October 14, 1982. Because of the substantial delay incurred to date, this data is no longer valid. Therefore, all firms need to complete the prequalification questionnaire in order to be considered. Payment for the above described contract, will be made in U.S. dollars and Jordanian Dinars, financed in part under USAID project No. 278-0234. Combination unit price and lump sum contracts are anticipated. Completed prequalification questionnaire should be received by the Water Authority, Amman, Jordan before 12:00 noon on August 24. Bids will be due 30 days after firms have been notified that they are prequalified to bid.

The notification of prequalification will also contain the exact date and place of bid opening and the date of the prebid conference. Interested firms may obtain a copy of the prequalification questionnaire from:

President, Water Authority,
Nablus St. Jabal Al-Husseini,
P.O. Box (2412),
Amman - Jordan,
Tel. (666111),
Telex (22439) WAJ JOR.

or:

Malcolm Pirnie, Inc./Jouzy and Partners
100 Eisenhower Drive, P.O. Box (36)
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Telephone (201) 845-0400,
Telex No. 137364, Malpirmeng UD.

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FIFTH VICTORY: French champion Bernard Hinault holds up his trophy after winning for the fifth time the Tour de France, cycling race, in Paris Sunday (AP photo)

SPORTS BRIEFS

World record javelinist dies at 76

HELSINKI (R) — Finland's Matti Jaervinen, one of the greatest javelin throwers of all time, has died aged 76, his family said. Jaervinen, throwing a birchwood javelin, broke the world record 10 times in the 1930s. He first set an official record in 1930 with a throw of 71.57 metres. By 1936 he had raised the mark to 77.23 metres. Jaervinen won a gold medal at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics.

Bubka hopes to beat own record

MOSCOW (R) — Russian pole vaulter Sergei Bubka, who set a world record of six metres at an athletics meeting in Paris nine days ago, said he hopes to beat that mark before the end of the year. Bubka, who has now improved on his own record five times, said in an interview with TASS News Agency he was preparing for the European cup final in Moscow next month as well as the Grand Prix final in Rome in September.

Lamotta entered in Hall of Fame

NEW YORK (AP) — Jake L. Lamotta, who had to throw a fight to get a shot at the world middleweight title, finally joined his contemporaries Monday when he was named to Ring Magazine's boxing Hall of Fame. It was a belated honour for Lamotta, delayed in part by the dive he acknowledges he took at the behest of what he calls "the mob" on Nov. 14, 1947.

Thoroughbreds for millions

LEXINGTON, Kentucky (AP) — Sons of Northern Dancer and Seattle Slew, the superstars of thoroughbred breeding, brought \$2.6 million apiece Monday at the start of the two-day Keeneland July selected yearling sale.

World runners compete 'dream mile'

OSLO (R) — Top U.S. middle distance runner Steve Scott Tuesday predicted the mile world record could be smashed by more than two seconds at the Bislett games here on Saturday.

"It will take three minutes 45 seconds to win this race," Scott told a news conference. The record of 3:47.33 is held by Britain's Sebastian Coe.

Coe will be among some of the world's best middle distance runners in Saturday's "Dream mile." The field also includes world 1,500 metres record-holder Steve Cram of Britain, Jose-Luis Gonzalez of Spain and Scott himself.

Scott said he was confident of victory. "This is going to be a fast race from the start and if you hang on for dear life and stay with the leaders you have a chance of winning."

Organisers of the Grand Prix event confirmed Brazil's Olympic 800 metres gold medalist Joaquim Cruz would not be allowed to compete in Oslo after he was alleged to have demanded an additional \$25,000 to run in last weekend's London Grand Prix 800 metres.

World 3,000 metres champion Mary Slaney competes in the non-Grand Prix women's mile

against a field including Australia's Sharon Dalton and Penny Just and fellow Americans Rose Monday and Chris Gregorek.

Slaney helped to erase bad memories of falling in the Los Angeles Olympics after a collision with Britain's Zola Budd when she beat the South African-born runner over 3,000 metres at the London Grand Prix. Budd was fourth.

Norway's 5,000 metres world record-holder Ingrid Kristiansen, who finished third in Saturday's Slaney-Budd clash, said the American was in top form.

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<p>Cinema CONCORD Tel: 44092-44280 677420</p> <p>RED DAWN (Colour) Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30</p>	<p>Cinema AL-HUSSEIN Tel: 22117</p> <p>THE DIRTY DESERT (Colour) Performances: 12-3 - 5:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155</p> <p>BACHELOR PARTY Performances: 3:00, 6:00, 9:00</p>	<p>Cinema OPERA Tel: 675573</p> <p>TERMS OF ENDEARMENT Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30 Abdali, behind ALIA offices</p>	<p>Cinema PALESTINE Tel: 22117</p> <p>1- THE GIANTS 2- RETURN OF DRUNKEN BOSS (Colour) Performances: 12-3-7</p>	<p>Cinema RAGHADAN Tel: 22198</p> <p>ANATER'S DISTRICT (Colour) Performances: 12-3-6:30-8</p>	<p>Cinema Philadelphia</p> <p>THE GOLDEN SEAL Shows at 3:30/6/8:30/10:15 TEL. 34142-34149</p>
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.4140/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3460/65	Canadian dollars
	3.8480/8500	West German marks
	3.2040/60	Dutch guilders
	2.3410/30	Swiss francs
	57.28/33	Belgian francs
	8.6550/6650	French francs
	1907/11	Italian lire
	238.10/20	Japanese yen
	8.3375/3475	Swedish crowns
	8.2800/2900	Norwegian crowns
	10.2250/350	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	322.50/323.00	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities generally closed lower in dull trading with little fresh news from the OPEC meeting to generate activity, dealers said. The FTSE 100 share index at 1330 GMT was down 9.3 at 1231.8.

Major exporters were depressed by the weaker trend in the dollar although there was support for government bonds on sterling's advance. Longer dated government paper showed gains of nearly a full point which were also helped by an easing in domestic money rates but turnover was thin.

Gold shares firmed with the bullion price and on South African buying support and North Americans were mostly higher.

A. Bell showed a net 10p gain at 246 having touched 255 following news that the Guinness bid would not be referred to the U.K. Monopolies Commission. Guinness eased 3p to 247. It said it would not be increasing its offer for Bell.

ICI ended 1p easier at 686, having dipped to 681, with its second quarter earnings due on Thursday. Other leaders were generally easier by a couple of pence. Insurance brokers eased with the dollar with C.E. Heath down 7p at 608. Banks were dull ahead of the dividend season with Barclays down 7p at 377.

TI Group shed 6p to 219 on profit-taking. Chrysler ended first time dealings at 171p against the sale price of 200p.

Toyota to produce cars in North America in '88

TOKYO (R) — Toyota, Japan's largest carmaker, said Tuesday it would start producing cars in the United States and Canada in 1988.

The company, which is half owned with General Motors of a plant in California already in production, said in a brief statement it planned to make about 200,000 cars a year in the United States and 50,000 in Canada.

The joint venture with General Motors in Fremont, California, would also build 50,000 cars a year for Toyota from late next year, it said.

The Fremont plant began production last December and turns out Toyota-designed cars for sale by General Motors.

Toyota said it was still studying sites for new plants in the United States and Canada.

Toyota is the last major Japanese maker to plan production in North America.

Honda has been making 150,000 cars a year in Ohio since 1982 and plans to raise output to 300,000 by 1988.

Nissan, Japan's second largest carmaker, began making cars in March at its Tennessee truck plant. It plans to produce 140,000 trucks and 100,000 cars there annually by 1987.

Mazda and Mitsubishi also have announced plans to move into the United States.

Mazda's plans call for a car plant at Flat Rock, near Detroit, to produce 240,000 cars a year from 1987 while Mitsubishi wants to make 180,000 cars annually from 1988.

The Ford Motor Company has a 24 percent stake in Mazda while Chrysler is considering increasing its 15 percent share of Mitsubishi.

Toyota said it would build two-litre cars in the United States and 1.6-litre models in Canada. A version of its Corolla would be made at the Fremont factory.

Industry analysts said Toyota's decision reflected company worries that it might not be able to maintain its large share of the U.S. market when competitors have plants there.

Japan's carmakers have voluntarily restricted shipments to the United States and since April the ceiling has been 2.3 million a year, up from 1.85 million until then.

Toyota can export 620,760 cars under the quotas, Nissan 547,920, Honda 428,590, Mazda 229,720 and Mitsubishi 186,010.

Toyota's decision came just one week before the Japanese government will announce how it plans to appease foreign criticism of the country's large trade surpluses.

The surplus with the United States was \$33.3 billion last year and car sales there earned Japan \$12.64 billion.

Mexico announces strict measures to tackle ills

MEXICO CITY (R) — Mexican President Miguel De La Madrid has announced a five-point plan aimed at tackling the country's growing economic problems and restoring confidence in its plunging currency.

Opening the second national banking convention Monday in the western city of Guadalajara, Mr. De La Madrid said the measures would get to the root of Mexico's economic ills.

He emphasized the following points:

— Public spending will be reduced by curbing the scope of the state sector which currently accounts for about 60 per cent of Mexico's gross national product.

— Protective barriers against imports will continue to be dismantled by accelerating the substitution of modern tariffs for the old import permits.

— Foreign exchange policies will be market-oriented but will always seek to protect international reserves.

— Customs procedures will be tightened and tax-dodgers more vigorously pursued.

— The central bank will continue seeking ways of strengthening the financial sector and channelling funds to priority areas.

None of the ideas is new and

banking sources said there were not enough details to assess their effect. All depended on how vigorously they were implemented, they added.

Mr. De La Madrid made no direct comment on the rate of the peso which was effectively devalued some 35 per cent on July 11 and which has since fallen sharply against the dollar to reach a level of 400 to one on the U.S. border and about 370 in the capital from an official 245 on July 10.

Analysts blame the fall on the failure to contain spending and inflation, a perceived lack of political will to carry through necessary reforms and the slackness of the world oil market which has hit Mexico's export earnings.

Finance Secretary Jesus Silva Herzog told the convention advances had been made since the 1982 debt crisis but that internal adjustment measures had been insufficient last year.

"We failed in instrumentation and identifying new phenomena," he said, adding however that the basic strategy was correct and would not change.

He said recent falls in Mexico's oil export volume and price would cost the country about \$1.7 billion this year but that lower international interest rates would save about \$1 billion of that amount.

L. American economic woes called worst in 50 years

MONTEVIDEO (R) — Latin American economies are in their worst crisis since the 1930s and need the cooperation of the developed world to recover, the president of the Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) said Monday.

Mr. Antonio Ortiz Mena told a meeting of the Latin American Integration Association that the region was experiencing its longest and deepest recession in 50 years.

Unemployment and falling living standards were in many cases reaching the limits of social and political tolerance, he told the meeting held to mark the IADB's 25th anniversary.

He said renewed international cooperation was urgently needed to resolve problems of world trade and Latin America's \$360 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Ortiz attributed many of the region's problems to protectionism by developed countries, the subsidies they gave their agricultural producers, high interest rates and lack of private foreign investment.

'Second American revolution' faces increasing opposition

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan's call for a "second American revolution" to overhaul U.S. tax laws has run into early resistance and long-term prospects for approval of his plan do not seem bright.

On May 28 Mr. Reagan won praise from both Republicans and Democrats for proposing a massive overhaul of the U.S. tax code.

The changes, which Mr. Reagan said would make the system fairer, would eliminate many tax breaks for business and the wealthy.

But since then, scores of company representatives, taxpayer groups and state government officials have campaigned for rejection of the Reagan plan, which would deprive them of tax breaks worth billions of dollars.

At the same time, the tax issue has taken a back seat in Congress amid renewed concern over the massive U.S. budget deficit and its implications for the economy.

Congressional tax committee members say that constituents have shown surprisingly little interest in tax reform after an initial flurry of public support.

Even though overall rates would be down, some Americans are worried they would pay more in taxes.

House Democrat leader Mr. Jim Wright said he receives more mail urging rejection of Mr. Reagan's plan than for its passage.

"There is no public clamour" for tax reform, he said recently.

Despite these attacks, congressional leaders expect the tax reform debate to resume in earnest in September when the Democrat-controlled House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee begins drafting its own tax reform measure.

House speaker Mr. Thomas O'Neill, another Democrat, said he expects the tax plan to clear his chamber this autumn, but doubts it will have the momentum to pass the Senate before 1986.

Oil country may breach boycott against Israel

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel said Tuesday it was close to signing an agreement to buy oil from a producer country that would end a long-standing boycott by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

A spokesman for the energy ministry said negotiations on an agreement were at an advanced stage.

He declined to name the OPEC country.

Energy Minister Moshe Shahal told a parliamentary committee Monday Israeli negotiations with the unnamed country were part of a trend in the international crude oil trade.

Israel refuses to disclose the size of its oil stocks or the sources for its oil although Egypt and Mexico are known to be among them.

Israel is known to favour buying from many sources as a hedge in case of an emergency.

A recent drop in oil prices will save Israel more than \$250 million this year, Mr. Shahal said.

Meanwhile, relatively minor adjustments in the prices of some crude oils looked increasingly likely to emerge as the sole result of the OPEC conference in Geneva.

Traders and delegates said Tuesday.

Price cuts have been widely forecast but despite the weakness of world markets the 13 oil ministers are apparently ready to consider raising the rates for some grades.

Iranian Minister Mohammad Gharazi said after Tuesday morning's session his country would support a cut in the cheaper heavy grades but only if accompanied by an increase in the expensive light oils.

Asked if the intention was to keep the average OPEC price unchanged, he told Reuters: "That's right — to keep up the strength of the market."

Before the session, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said the size of the cut in heavy grades "depends on the size of increase for the lights."

— indicating that he was thinking along the same lines.

Kuwait and Algeria have also voiced support for such an idea.

With OPEC official prices \$1 to \$1.50 a barrel above free market rates, radical moves are needed from OPEC to secure its waning market share.

But according to delegate sources, the ministers may consider cutting only around 50 cents a barrel from the heavy grades, currently fixed at \$26.50 a barrel but fetching no more than \$25 on free markets.

Analysts still believe higher prices for any grades were improbable, and were inclined to take Sheikh Yamani's and Mr. Gharazi's words as tactical manoeuvring before the hard bargaining began.

The ministers Monday decided to postpone until the autumn any discussion of output levels and each country's quota, and conference chairman Dr. Subroto of Indonesia said after the session they had not even begun formal talks on the price issue.

Analysts said this apparently relaxed view of what appeared as a crisis stemmed from the OPEC ministers' belief that the situation would right itself before long.

Although their meeting in Vienna earlier this month achieved little, spot prices have since remained steady.

Oil companies' stocks are very low and analysts say they are playing a game of cat and mouse with OPEC, holding off restocking in the belief that poor demand will push prices yet lower.

But OPEC believes the companies must start buying soon because if they leave it too long fears of being short before the winter will lead to a buying rush and sharply higher prices.

For this reason, delegates said, some ministers want to ride out the current slump in demand without lowering prices.

Acom Computer agrees refinancing with Olivetti

LONDON (R) — Acom Computer, the troubled British microcomputer firm, Monday announced that the Italian office automation giant Olivetti has stepped in to rescue it for the second time in five months.

Under a major refinancing deal, Olivetti, Europe's leading personal computer manufacturer, will raise its stake in Acom from 49 to 80 per cent by buying \$4 million (\$5.6 million) of new shares.

Olivetti acquired its original stake for £10.3 million (\$14.55 million) in February to save Acom from collapse. However with the home computer market in a terrible slump, Acom's fortunes deteriorated and it announced last

month that it was seeking fresh outside help.

Acom shares, which stood at £1.75 (\$2.45) at one stage this year, were suspended in June at 11 pence (15 cents), while Olivetti is paying just one penny (1.4 cents) for its new shares.

As part of the refinancing deal, Acom's bankers, Barclays, will double the company's credit to £16 million (\$22.4 million) while its major creditors have agreed to write off a chunk of the money they are owed.

Acom will pay half the money it owes to these six creditors in cash but will issue new company bonds to replace the £7.9 million (\$11 million) being written off.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JULY 24, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: If you don't allow yourself to take exception and argue with others about actions or comments on their part, you will find that this can be a helpful day.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Don't listen to what a home tie has to say about an outside partner. A situation arises that makes it important to keep promises.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Keep busy at regular duties and become more efficient at them, but do not argue with a partner. Avoid wasting time.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Concentrate on pleasure that will not be too expensive and you can be just as happy. Get at creative work you like.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Important you take care of needs of kin and forget personal desires for the time being. Show you are a good host.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Don't permit a private worry to stop you from accomplishing a good deal in the world of activity. Listen to ideas of partners.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't permit one who has little to do to keep you from important business dealings. Forget personal aims for now.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You are tempted to make comments that are unlike your cooperative self, so refrain from doing so.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) You may feel restricted in some way, but the fog soon lifts and you are your happy self again. Don't go off on tangents.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Steer clear of that business melee and spend as much time as you can with good and kind friends.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Concentrate on handling worldly and public affairs well today and avoid an irritable partner. Settle credit matters.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have a brilliant idea that should be put in operation quickly, so don't waste time with the humdrum.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Make your environment more charming and comfortable so that duties you perform will be easier in the future.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will easily have the feelings hurt and will lash out towards others, so early teach to be more objective, and then the life can become very successful. A perfectionist here at whatever is tackled. Provide good ethical training.

THE Daily Crossword by William Canine

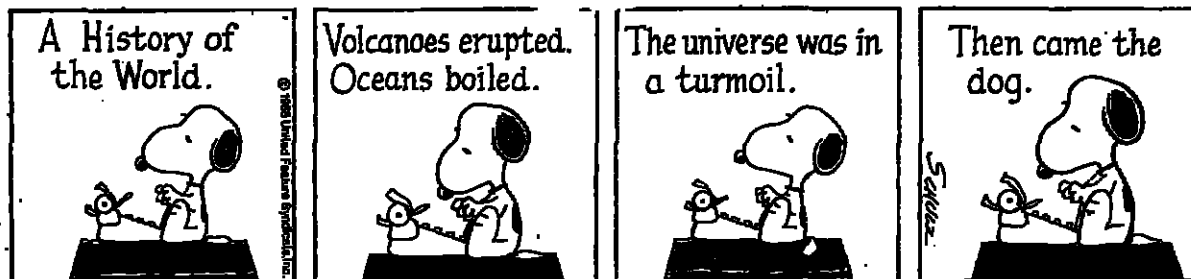
ACROSS

1. Talkative
2. "Beau"
3. GI
4. Woodwind
5. Santa
6. Macan
7. Singer Crystal
8. Tracy-Gable film
9. Gentlemen
10. Encountered
11. Post Ogden
12. Speck
13. Borge film with Tracy
14. Old Testament book
15. Gambling town
16. Optimistic
17. Quenrel
18. Enchanted
19. Machine part
20. Curved
21. Warnings
22. Slamang
23. Bird
24. Actress Sandra
25. Descartes
26. A few
27. A Star
28. Walsh film with Tracy
29. Austin title
30. Topmost prof.
31. Neighbor
32. Not so much
33. Crawford-Tracy film
34. Senglad
35. Enzyme suffix
36. Indian money
37. Mandate
38. Hippo abbr.
39. Pencilist
40. Negate

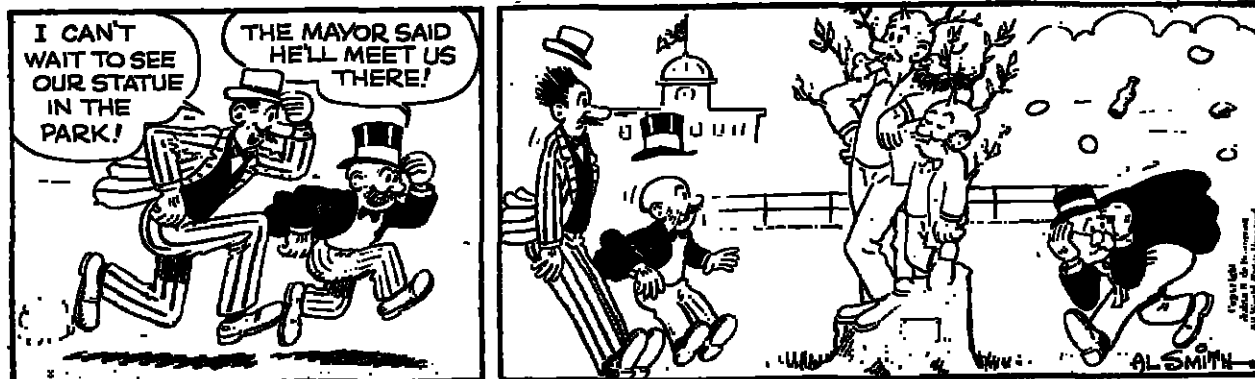
DOWN

1. and Magog
2. Desert robe
3. Academy Award winner for Tracy
4. Hippopotamus
5. River into North Sea
6. Worldwide time standard: abbr.
7. Part
8. Kyushu naval base
9. — fruit
10. Intuitive letters
11. — de dense
12. — Lee Crosby
13. Earnings
14. Cornland
15. Chapell
16. Michelle work
17. Hither
18. Solam
19. Starred
20. Name Edith
21. Syncope
22. Hepburn-Tracy film
23. Conqueror
24. Brindle
25. Pups
26. Provide other actors
27. Deserved
28. Sweet liquids
29. Next to
30. Family members
31. Evergreen
32. Always
33. Speech
34. Fr. marshal
35. Old Fr. coin
36. Former Giant great

Peanuts



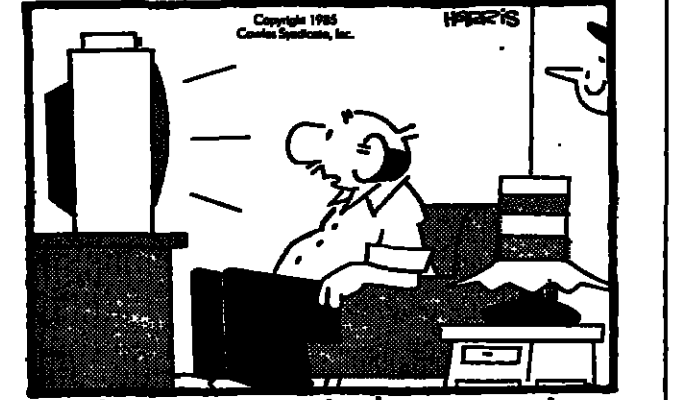
Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF



"It's a monster movie about a vampire who turns into a phone bill and scares his victims to death."

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GIMED

YUNTT

YORCAN

BLUESH

WHAT HER STEADY DATE WAS MUCH OF THE TIME.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: _____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: QUILT GORGE SHAKEN BLOUSE

Answer: Why they always accused him of being negative — HE WAS A "NO-IT-ALL"

South Africa detains 441 under emergency powers

JOHANNESBURG (R) — South African security forces are detaining 441 people under emergency powers introduced by the government at the weekend to combat rioting in black townships, police said Tuesday.

The 441, who include leaders of the anti-apartheid United Democratic Front (UDF), churchmen, trade unionists and other opponents of the government, can all be held indefinitely for interrogation without access to relatives or lawyers.

Police said the 441 did not include those held briefly and then freed, or those arrested during protests on such charges as public violence and arson.

Protests in black townships, which have claimed about 500 lives in the past year and a half, continued overnight despite the state of emergency imposed on the strife-torn eastern Cape province and the area around Johannesburg.

Police said they fired shotguns, rubber bullets and teargas to disperse crowds of rioters in the eastern Cape who set a high school and a car on fire and stoned the house of a black councillor, who was slightly injured.

In the area around Cape Town, rioters stoned and petrol-bombed government offices and the home of a councillor, injuring two women inside the house.

There was also unrest in townships east of Johannesburg, where a funeral for several recent unrest victims is due to be held Tuesday. Nobel Peace Prize winner Bishop Desmond Tutu and British Bishop Keith Sutton, a representative of the Archbishop

of Canterbury, are expected to attend.

Police said 17 people were arrested overnight on charges of public violence, arson and intimidation. Nine people have been killed in riots since the state of emergency was imposed by President P.W. Botha at midnight on Saturday.

In Transkei, one of the nominally-independent tribal homelands for blacks set up by Pretoria in the eastern Cape, Commissioner of Police General R.S. Mantanga told Reuters his government had imposed an indefinite curfew from Tuesday.

The curfew, effective from 10 p.m. to 5 a.m., was "to allow the security forces freedom to act during the night," he said. Transkei has had a state of emergency since last year.

In the eastern Cape province city of Port Elizabeth, police said they had arrested Molly Blackburn, a leading white anti-apartheid activist, on charges con-

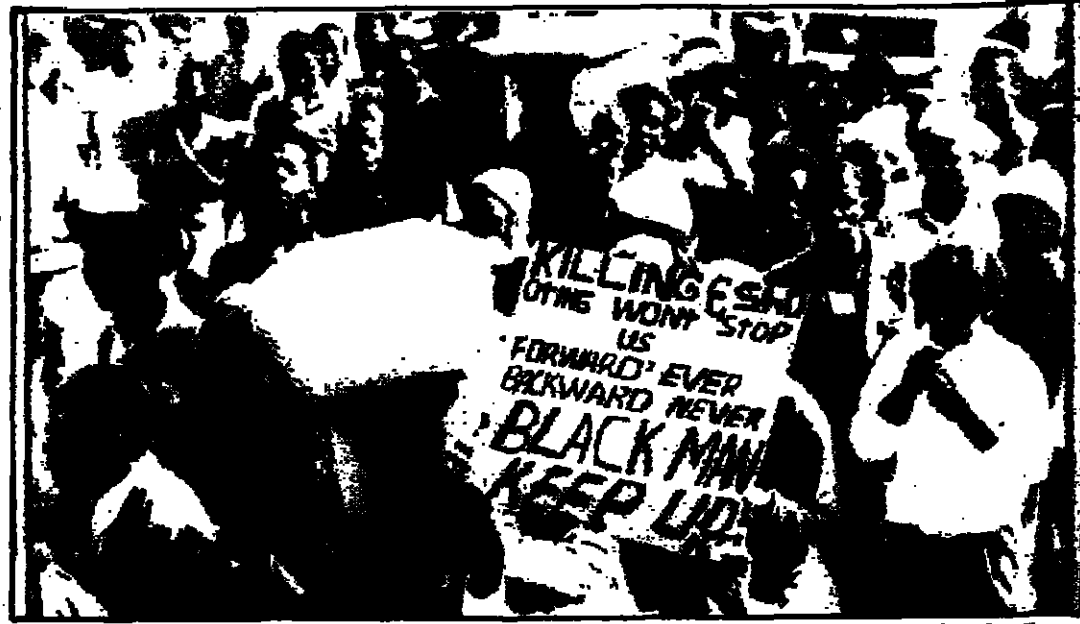
nected with an alleged illegal gathering last week.

The meeting was to commemorate four black community leaders murdered by unknown assailants last month. Government opponents have accused right-wing death squads of the killings.

In Moscow the Soviet Communist Party newspaper said Tuesday the policy of the United States towards South Africa encouraged Pretoria to impose a state of emergency last weekend.

It referred to the U.S. administration's policy known as "constructive engagement" under which Washington seeks change in South Africa's apartheid system of racial segregation through dialogue.

Pravda went on: "In fact, the apartheid regime was given carte blanche to perpetrate crimes by the United States administration in the form of its policy of 'constructive engagement'."



Mourners came in thousands Tuesday to the East Rand township of Kwatema to attend the mass funeral of victims who died during the past two weeks of unrest. There was some confusion over the

number of people being buried, with the figure being set at anything between 14 and 22. (AP wirephoto)

Wellington charges 2 with Greenpeace ship blast

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand police Tuesday charged two people with the sabotage of the Greenpeace protest ship Rainbow Warrior and murdering a man on board.

They said the pair would appear in an Auckland court Wednesday, charged with murdering Dutch citizen Fernando Pereira, 33, and with arson and conspiracy to commit arson.

Police would not identify the two but said the arson charges related to twin explosive blasts that sank the converted trawler in Auckland harbour of July 10 and killed Pereira.

Police sources would not say if they were a man and a woman claiming Swiss nationality who were arrested in Auckland last week and charged with passport offences.

A police spokesman told Reuters that detectives would continue their inquiries into the sinking in New Zealand and the French territory of New Caledonia.

Prime Minister David Lange said Monday the sinking was "meticulously planned" and had clear political overtones. He said they saw no evidence that any government was connected with

it.

The vessel was to have headed a "peace fleet" to French Polynesia to protest against France's nuclear tests.

Mr. Lange told reporters Monday that police and intelligence agencies knew the identity and motives of the saboteurs.

The Rainbow Warrior was rocked by two blasts shortly before midnight at its dockside mooring. For almost two weeks it has lain on its side on the muddy harbour bottom, its decks washed by the sea. The white dove and Rainbow symbols of Greenpeace can be seen above the water.

Police and navy divers have worked on the hull and sifted the harbour bed for evidence. They found fragments of the bombs which sank the ship, and an abandoned outboard motor.

Police have asked Interpol for help in the case. The probe has focussed on a Swiss couple who rented a camper van in Auckland, and four Frenchmen who chartered the yacht Ouvea in New Caledonia and sailed it to Auckland.

The yacht was searched by New Zealand detectives in the tiny Australian territory of Norfolk Island on its way back to Noumea.

Portugal adjourns guerrilla trial

LISBON (R) — The biggest trial of left-wing urban guerrilla suspects ever held in Portugal has been adjourned on its first day for nearly three months after guerrilla gunmen wounded a key prosecution witness.

At the end of the first day's hearing Monday, Judge Antonio Adelino Salgado suspended the trial until Oct. 7, the day after Portugal holds early general elections.

He cited the absence of Jose Manuel Rosa Barreiros, a top prosecution witness who was due to testify for the prosecution. Barreiros was ambushed by gunmen and seriously wounded last Friday near his home outside Lisbon.

The left-wing urban guerrilla group FP-25 (Popular Forces of April 25), named after Portugal's 1974 revolution, said it carried out the attack to punish Barreiros for helping police.

Fifty-two alleged FP-25 members, among them revolutionary hero Lt. Col. Otelo Salgueiro de Carvalho who was arrested with most of the other accused last year, appeared in the top security court Monday to face terrorism charges.

Contadora ends talks with action plan

PANAMA CITY (R) — The four-nation Contadora group has ended a two-day meeting with a plan of action to revive its flagging Central American peace initiative.

A communique issued Monday night by the foreign ministers of Mexico, Panama, Colombia and Venezuela said they would present the five central American governments in early August with a study of security aspects not covered by last year's 21-point peace plan.

The ministers also invited Nicaragua and Costa Rica to start negotiations on their border tensions by Aug. 10, in Panama.

At the same time they called for leftist Nicaragua and the United States to resume the direct dialogue which ended in failure last year.

The meeting was the first since

Nicaragua dealt the peace initiative a severe blow by walking out of joint talks last month, saying theoretical peace discussions were pointless when regional tension was so high.

Diplomats had looked to this meeting, held on the Panamanian island of Contadora where the group was founded in 1983, to reestablish the group's credibility.

Monday night's communique said the group would present detailed progress reports to the United Nations and to the Organisation of American States in September.

It would also prepare suggestions for its November meeting in Luxembourg with the European Community and Central America, the second such meeting since the 21 foreign ministers in-

olved held talks last September in Costa Rica.

The Contadora ministers would next meet on July 28 in Lima where they would attend the inauguration of Peruvian President-Elect Alan Garcia, the communique said. But they rejected Peru's bid to join the group, saying numbers were not the problem.

They urged Central American states, three of which are fighting separate insurgencies, to abide by the specific terms of the September 1984 draft peace accord.

Mexican Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepulveda told reporters the group had stressed the need for concrete steps this time. His Colombian counterpart Augusto Ramirez Ospina said: "We have disentangled the negotiating process."

'Reagan promised to persuade Pakistan against A-bomb'

NEW DELHI, India (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi has said U.S. President Ronald Reagan promised he would persuade Pakistan not to make nuclear bombs, according to news reports Tuesday.

Several major English-language newspapers said Mr. Gandhi made the disclosure at a meeting Monday with legislators of his governing Congress Party.

The American promise was made by Mr. Reagan and top officials of his government during talks with Mr. Gandhi while the 40-year-old Indian leader visited Washington in June to acquaint himself with the U.S. leadership, the news reports said.

During the meeting with Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Reagan reportedly expressed concern over Pakistan's capability to manufacture nuclear bombs and warned that his government would take steps to counter the threat.

"India will be hard pressed to take steps to counter this new threat to our security," the mass-circulation Hindustan Times quoted Mr. Gandhi as telling Mr. Reagan.

The Reagan administration also promised to discuss with Pakistan some Indian charges that Islamabad was aiding and training Sikh terrorists from Punjab state in their bloody campaign for independence, Mr. Gandhi told his party lawmakers.

U.S. wants military training facilities on Antigua

WASHINGTON (AP) — The administration of President Ronald Reagan has asked Congress to provide money to convert an aging U.S. Navy oceanographic station on the island of Antigua into a military training facility that could be used by security forces from seven Caribbean islands.

Officials at the Pentagon, the State Department and on Capitol Hill confirmed details of the plan Monday on the condition they not be identified.

The officials said the plan was developed in the wake of the 1983 invasion of Grenada in response to a desire by the Caribbean countries for additional U.S. training of their police forces.

"It is not U.S. policy to militarize this region," the State Department source said. "But these are very small, unprotected countries and they want to develop some skills to react when that is necessary."

The proposal, first outlined to a House of Representatives subcommittee last March, is still being reviewed by Congress. As proposed, \$8 million would be spent to upgrade the Antigua facility over the next several years, with \$2.4 million requested in fiscal 1986.

The seven countries — including Grenada — have formed a regional security system under which they have pledged to provide assistance to each other in the event of "extra-constitutional domestic disturbances or external threats."

Police or soldiers from the group played a role in assisting U.S. forces during the invasion of Grenada that toppled a Cuban-supported, leftist government there.

Besides Grenada, the members of the group are Antigua, Barbados, St. Kitts, Dominica, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. According to a State Department source, the seven countries are now exploring the possibility of formalising the regional security system through a treaty.

Regardless of whether a formal treaty organisation is formed, however, the seven countries have expressed a desire to continue receiving American training, the State Department source said.

U.S. military advisors are still providing some training on Grenada, the source continued, and a joint exercise is being planned in September on the island of St. Lucia. Conversion of the navy oceanographic facility on Antigua would provide a permanent facility that could be used by the Caribbean nations as well as by American forces, the source said.

A navy spokesman, who asked not to be named, confirmed Monday the navy had decided some time ago to phase out the research facility on Antigua. At the moment, there are only enough servicemen on the island to maintain the physical plant, the spokesman said.

The spokesman added the plan submitted by the Pentagon to Congress calls for upgrading the barracks on the island as well as storage facilities and electrical systems.

Only Barbados and Antigua have small standing armies. The other island governments have only local constabularies, or police forces. As a result, the countries have selected so-called special service units within their police forces to receive training in

parilitary, amphibious, coastal defence, narcotics interdiction and search-and-rescue operations, the State Department official said.

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Only Barbados and Antigua have small standing armies. The other island governments have only local constabularies, or police forces. As a result, the countries have selected so-called special service units within their police forces to receive training in

parilitary, amphibious, coastal defence, narcotics interdiction and search-and-rescue operations, the State Department official said.

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Gandhi, Longowal discuss Sikh crisis

NEW DELHI (R) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi held talks with top Sikh leader Harbans Singh Longowal Tuesday in a major bid to end the three-year-old crisis in India's Punjab state.

An official spokesman told reporters the two leaders met without aides for 30 minutes at Mr. Gandhi's office in parliament.

He quoted both Mr. Gandhi and Mr. Longowal as saying of their talks: "The meeting went off well."

Mr. Gandhi consulted senior cabinet colleagues in the Political Affairs Committee before the talks, which followed a 17-month stalemate in negotiations between the government and the Sikh political party, the Akali Dal, of

which Mr. Longowal is president. Talks were broken off on Feb. 14 last year, nearly four months before troops stormed the holiest Sikh shrine, Amritsar's Golden Temple, to root out Sikh extremists.

It is the first time since Mr. Gandhi took office eight months ago that he has met Mr. Longowal. The meeting was seen as a major breakthrough in the government's hopes for peace in Punjab, where Sikh extremists are fighting for a separate Sikh nation.

Mr. Gandhi said two weeks ago he welcomed Mr. Longowal's efforts to ease tension among Sikhs and Hindus in Punjab. Mr. Longowal has also wel-

Relatives warned not to interfere in Malaysian drug case

PENANG, Malaysia (R) — Relatives of two Australians facing death sentences if convicted of drug trafficking were warned at their trial Tuesday not to interfere in the case.

Justice Mohamed Dzaiddin Ibn Haji Abdullah said he heard on Radio Australia Tuesday morning that a relative of the accused had sent a telegram to Western Australian Premier Brian Burke and Prime Minister Bob Hawke asking them to request the Malaysians for mercy if the two men were sentenced to the gallows.

"It is very disturbing that this sort of thing should happen. It only adds to complicate the matter as the case is still being heard and sentence has yet to be passed," Justice Dzaiddin told a packed courtroom.

Kevin Barlow, 27, a Perth welder, and Sydney building contractor Brian Chambers, 28, are jointly charged with trafficking in 180 grammes of heroin. Both have denied the charges.

Under Malaysia's strict drug laws anyone found with 15 grammes of heroin or morphine faces a mandatory death penalty if convicted of trafficking.

Barlow and Chambers were arrested at Penang Airport in November, 1983.

Justice Dzaiddin told relatives in the court to identify themselves and asked whether they sent the telegram.

Barlow's mother, Barbara, who has been present since the trial began on Wednesday, said she knew nothing.

"I have only talked to members of the Australian press covering the case here about how our family was coping with the trial."

The Carter administration in 1977, as long as the changes were opposed by the military chiefs.

"We are opposed to protocol-1," Col. O'Brien told Reuters. More than 100 nations have signed the two protocols and at least 40 have officially ratified them. A nation informally agrees to live by the changes when it signs, but ratification means that the country gives legal status to the changes.

Protocol-1 deals with international conflicts.

Noting administration officials, the Times reported that the military leaders were against giving political groups such as the Organisation of African Unity the authority to judge whether liberation movements such as the

Pentagon is opposed to change in Geneva conventions on war

WASHINGTON (R) — Senior U.S. military officials oppose revisions in the Geneva conventions on war because they might give legitimacy to people committing terrorist acts, a Defense Department spokesman said.

Air force Col. Robert O'Brien confirmed published reports that the Pentagon Joint Chiefs of Staff had recommended against U.S. ratification of revisions in the 1949 protocols on humane treatment of combatants and civilians because they might give legitimacy to those who commit terrorist acts.

The New York Times reported Monday that President Reagan was not likely to ask the Senate to ratify the two protocols, signed by

Angry Shanghaiese assault garbagemen

PEKING (AP) — Shanghai residents outraged over a garbage pileup in China's largest city have been assaulting sanitation workers, a newspaper reported Tuesday. The official English-language China Daily said Shanghai's Communist Party Secretary Rui Xingwen joined an emergency effort to haul away mountains of refuse and appealed fellow citizens to respect sanitation work. "Recently, several dustmen have been attacked and scolded by frustrated residents," the report said.

The Times said the Pentagon, State Department and other agencies had not yet taken official positions on the matter but that there was strong opposition by U.S. military leaders.

The Geneva conference on the protocols lasted two years and produced 121 pages of text.

Article one of Protocol-1 says the provisions apply to nations, and peoples who "are fighting against colonial domination and alien occupation and against racist regimes in the exercise of their right

of self-determination."

State Department officials told the Times that Denmark and Norway had ratified the protocols and that Britain, West Germany, Italy, Belgium and the Netherlands were moving toward ratification.

But the officials also said they did not expect France to ratify Protocol-1 and did not expect Israel to ratify Protocol-1 or Protocol-2, the newspaper said.

The Times also quoted a commentary attacking the protocols by U.S. Deputy Assistant Defense Secretary Douglas Feith.

In comments to be published soon, Mr. Feith called the changes "a pro-terrorist treaty masquerading as humanitarian law."

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COLUMN 1000000

Tremor shakes Cairo as viewers watch 'Earthquake'

CAIRO (R) — A mild earth tremor shook parts of Cairo just before midnight while Egyptian television was showing the film Earthquake, the seismological station said Tuesday. Station Director Rashad Al Kobeissi said the tremor, at 2129 GMT, registered four on the 13-point Mercalli Scale. There were no reports of any casualties or damage.

U.N. chooses poster for 40th birthday

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A graphic arts professor from Panama who is also an architect was declared the \$5,000-prizewinner for a poster design the United Nations will use for its 40th birthday commemoration this year. The design by Ricardo Jaime de Freitas depicts a dove of peace protecting the globe from a rain of bombs. Alejandro Canoy of the Philippines won a second prize of \$2,000 for his entry in the global competition and the third prize of \$1,000 went to Gerard Wieland of the Netherlands. Artists from Byelorussia, Greece, Indonesia, Norway, Pakistan, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union received honourable mentions worth \$250 apiece. U.N. delegates and members of the secretariat judged national entries chosen in local competitions in individual states. All the national entries will form part of an exhibit the United Nations will open on U.N. day, Oct. 24, the anniversary of the going into effect of its charter.

Chinese nobles kept cool 2,500 years ago

PEKING (AP) — China's ancient aristocrats beat the searing heat of the northern plains 2,500 years ago by keeping big cakes of ice in their summer retreats, an official report said Monday. The state-run English-language weekly magazine Peking Review said archaeologists made the discovery while unearthing the ruins of Yongcheng in Shaanxi province, a maze of temples and palaces said to rival the urban centres of ancient Greece and Rome. Recently excavated following 10 years of research, Yongcheng was built in 676 B.C. and flourished for more than a century as headquarters of the state of Qin before it was absorbed by conquerors from neighbouring states. Archaeologists have reported finding well preserved mausoleums and thousands of priceless ceramic figurines similar to the Terra Cotta warrior army unearthed in the nearby city of Xian. "Even with all these finds, the archaeologists were still surprised to discover that some of Yongcheng's buildings had been built with air conditioning," the Peking Review said. "The summer homes of aristocrats were cooled by large, cakes of ice made in a 190-cubic metre ice house west of the city," it said.

Volcanoes reportedly killed off dinosaurs

MOSCOW (R) — Leningrad scientists researching remains of prehistoric creatures in the Gobi Desert believe that volcanoes were responsible for the extinction of dinosaurs, TASS news agency has said. Findings by a group of paleontologists in the Mongolian part of the desert showed that bones and egg shell fragments contained high proportions of chemical elements corresponding to the make-up of volcanic magma and gases. TASS said the Mongolian Steppe, where dinosaurs roamed until the end of the Mesozoic Era 60 million years ago, was a vast volcanic region at the time. The scientists believe powerful volcanic activity changed the landscape to which dinosaurs were accustomed and caused water and food contamination which eventually led to their extinction.

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GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
— 1984 Tribune Media Service, Inc.

THE TALE OF THE THREE OF SPADES

DEAR READERS: We have had many requests over the years for those hands we consider to be our favorites. That makes quite a list. For the time being, therefore, we are devoting the Sunday column to a series of famous hands. At the end of the series we will go back to our weekly question and answer column.

East West vulnerable, East deals.

NORTH
♠ 52
♥ K J 9 7 3
♦ K J 5
♣ 5 6 3

WEST EAST
♠ A 4 ♠ Void
♥ 10 8 6 4 2 ♠ A Q 5
♦ Q 8 6 3 ♠ 10 9
♣ J 4 ♠ A K Q 10 9 7 5 2

♠ K Q 10 9 8 7 6 3
♥ A 7 2
♦ Void
♣ A 7 2

The bidding:
East South West North
5 ♠ 5 ♠ Pass Pass
6 ♠ 6 ♠ Pass Pass
Pass

Opening lead: Ace of ♠.

The Three of Spades sat at the card table, gazing forlornly at the picture of the lovely young lady that was hanging on the wall. A look of rapture was on his face.

"Now there was a player," he mused. "The strongest players in the country trembled when she came to the table. Never before, or since, has there been such a combination of talent, beauty and wit."

"I well remember the day she used me as the key card to make an ambitious slam. It was during the Mixed Team Championship some 30

years ago, and she was partnered by a famous writer. She was never one to be outbid, and when the player to her right refused to let her buy the contract at the five-level, she determinedly went on to slam."

"And West led a club, my beauty would surely have made her contract by playing for a 3-3 diamond division or, if diamonds were 4-2, by hoping that the player with two diamonds had no trumps. She would have taken the diamond finesse, cashed the king and ace of the suit and ruffed her last diamond in dummy."

"West spoiled that by leading the ace of trump, on which declarer carefully jettisoned the king. Although West continued with a trump to kill the possibility of a ruff, declarer's technique was rewarded. She underplayed me on the second trump, and the table's nine from becoming a trick, was forced down to two diamonds. The king, ace and seven of diamonds, took the last three tricks."

"Do you wonder, then, why I miss her so much?"